THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society o

Vol. LX No. 34—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, JULY 19th, 1921.

DOXSEE & CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF GEORGETTE BLOUSES

SHADES: Peach, Flesh White, Navy, and Black.

REGULAR PRICES: $8.00 to $10.00 each

SIZES: 36, 38, and 40.

SALE PRICE, $5.00 EACH

The Leading Millinery House

DAVY & ALLISON

Hardware

The season for painting is here and we have the PAINT to fill your orders. Also

OIL, WHITE LEAD, VARNISH, SCREEN DOORS and WINDOWS in all sizes. WIRE SCREENING, LAWN MOWERS, HOSE, SPRINKLERS, Etc.

DAVY & ALLISON, Next to Caton's.

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined

Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS 10-tf

Special Prices

—BEST—

Leeming Seed Corn $1.50 bus.
Ground Barley - 2.00 bus.
Ground Oats - 2.00 bus.

BRAN, SHORTS, FLOUR.

The Best Frost Wire Fencing and Gates always on hand.

Be sure and call when in town.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.

Notice is hereby given that Henry James Bristol, of the town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Province of Ontario, retired soldier, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Minnie Jean Bristol, whose last known address was Toronto, Ont., on the ground of adultery.

U. M. WILSON,
Solicitor for the applicant.

Dated at Napanee, Province Ontario, June 8th, 1921. 29-43

Your Harvest Expenses

HAVE you sufficient ready money with which to meet the expense of harvesting your crop? If not you are cordially invited to discuss your position with our local Manager.

Standard Service always affords practical and helpful accommodation.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Napanee Branch: R. R. White, Manager.
Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Marysville, Newburgh, Picton, Selby, Trenton, Kingston and Melrose.

BATH.

Miss Dorothy Holt and Jack and Nicholas Holt, Toronto, are spending their holidays at their home here.

The Misses Golden, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Arthur Calver, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Brackenbury and family, Wingham, are spending the summer at Charles Burley's.

Miss Florence Baker, Guelph, is visiting at Max Robinson's.

A. Wallace Brown, New Jersey, has arrived to spend the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lathan Clark and family Wilton, and Mrs. James Stevenson, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Stevenson, Calgary, spent Sunday last at Robt. Stevenson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Stevenson and family, Napanee, visited at Robert Calver's.

Mrs. James McCarten, who has been seriously ill, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Gordon Burke and baby, Kingston, are at Wm. Calver's.

William Davy and daughter, Audrey, Kingston, spent a few days at W. Hall's recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Sexsmith at Ross Sexsmith's.

James Chapman, who has been ill for some time, passed away on Tuesday afternoon. The funeral was held at 2.30 o'clock Thursday afternoon at his late residence.

DENBIGH.

Miss Christina Chatson has arrived home from Brockville, where she spent about a month visiting her brother, Frank, and her sister, Mrs. A. Stein and their families.

Miss Louisa Warlich has also arrived home from Plevna, where she enjoyed a visit with her sister Mrs. G. Lloyd.

Miss Ella Wienecke, who has been employed in Rochester for some time is taking a vacation and enjoying a visit with her parents and other relatives here at her home.

The Misses Minna, Hilda and Emma Falk, who are employed in Napanee, have also arrived on a visit to their parents and other relatives here.

Quite a number of young people of this vicinity attended and very much enjoyed a picnic and dance in Matawatchan last Friday.

His Honor Judge J. H. Madden presided last Wednesday at the hearing of an appeal against a decision of the Court of Revision. The appeal was dismissed.

The Tierney Show Troupe gave a variety of interesting entertainments here the latter part of last week and Monday last. They were greatly enjoyed and well attended.

The survey party engaged in surveying the Kaladar-Denbigh road, and taking the altitude of the locations on it have completed their work. Denbigh village is just 41 miles from Kaladar station and has an altitude of 1196 feet.

STELLA.

The hay crop, which is being harvested now, is a very light one, and much of the grain will be short. Some barley has already been cut.

The milk supply at the Stella cheese factory is rapidly decreasing owing to the dried up pastures.

Death came with startling suddenness to a young farmer in the person of Alexander McCormac, aged thirty-eight years. The late Mr. McCormac had not been in the best of health for some time past, but had been doing his work about the farm. The excessive heat is supposed to have hastened the end. He drew his own milk to the dairy that morning, and on going home told his wife that he felt unwell and that he would go down to the bay shore, which is some distance from the house and bathe his feet. His wife on going to look for him a short time after, discovered him lying in the water face down. Help was hastily summoned, but life was found to be extinct. The deceased is survived by his wife and one son, Robert. He was a member of Derry Lodge, No. 2, P.A.P.B., and of Court Stella, No. 653, C.O.F. The funeral was held from his late residence to Glenwood cemetery and was conducted by Rev. W. McGree.

Mr. W. Scott met with a serious accident recently. While unloading some rough straw from the wagon in the field, he slipped and caught his leg on a bolt attached to the box. He was severely torn. Dr. H. S. Northmore was summoned and required twelve stitches to sew up the injury. He is reported to be doing nicely.

Mrs. C. A. Gibson, who has been on the sick list is improving.

There are quite a number of summer visitors here at present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McFern are spending some time at Three Rivers, Que.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
July 18th, 1921.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor M. P. Graham presiding.

Present—Couns. Roblin, Wilson, Ming, Hartman and Steacy.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

A gentleman representing the Muskoka Free Hospital, addressed the council in reference to a donation to that worthy institution. In a short, interesting speech he presented his appeal in a most stirring manner. The council was not in a position at present to promise anything, but he was given to understand that his appeal would receive every consideration.

Mr. E. J. Ungar addressed the council asking for certain privileges concerning improvements to his building at the corner of Dundas and Robert streets, what he intends utilizing as a garage. On Robert street he wished to erect a driveway leading to the first floor, also the opening of a driving way in the basement, and other improvements.

Referred to Streets Committee to report at next meeting of council.

An agreement between Mr. Wm. Rankin and the Town of Napanee in reference to the improving of the watercourse running through his property was brought before the council, and after considerable discussion it was decided to take no action in this particular at this meeting of council.

In reference to the damage claim of Mr. Wm. Pearson against the town for injuries sustained by his son by falling into a town sewer opening, the action was settled by the payment of $150.00 to Mr. Pearson by the town.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:—

W. B. Johnston	$ 9 50
Dominion Guarantee Co.	8 00

The following accounts were referred to Committees with power to act: Napanee Iron Works, $17.44, Streets; E. R. McCabe, $44.03, Town Property; V. Cowling, $25.20, Poor and Sanitary; W. D. Midmer, $81.58, Town Property; the usual Hydro accounts to the Fire, Water and Light Committee.

Council adjourned.

A new line of hammocks, very useful this hot weather, at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

BOWLING

INTER-RINK SCHEDULE

MONDAY, JULY 18th.
Section A.
Maybee vs. Derry.
Barrett vs. Bell.
Smith vs. Allison.
White vs. Taylor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20th.
Section B.
Leonard vs. Corkill.
Wiggins vs. Madden.
Gleason vs. Robinson.
Carr vs. Huffman.

THUSDAY, JULY 21st.
Section A.
Maybee vs. Bell.
Barrett vs. Derry.
Smith vs. Taylor.
White vs. Allison.

MONDAY, JULY 25th.
Section B.
Leonard vs. Madden.
Wiggins vs. Corkill.
Gleason vs. Huffman.
Carr vs. Robinson.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27th.
Section A.
Maybee vs. Allison.
Barrett vs. Taylor.
Smith vs. Derry.
White vs. Bell.

THURSDAY, JULY 28th.
Section B.
Leonard vs. Robinson.
Wiggins vs. Huffman.
Gleason vs. Corkill.
Carr vs. Madden.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1st.
Section A.
Maybee vs. Taylor.
Barrett vs. Allison.
Smith vs. Bell.
White vs. Derry.

WEDNESDAY, August 3rd.
Section B.
Leonard vs. Huffman.
Wiggins vs. Robinson.
Gleason vs. Madden.
Carr vs. Corkill.

If two or more rinks win the same number of games in either section they will play off and play the winner of the other section.

ROBLIN.

Picking berries is the order of the day around here.

Mr. Richard Credicott, Toronto, visited Messrs. Arch and Hark McCracken before leaving for the old country for his twelfth time.

Mr. Horace Paul has a McLaughlin car.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Powers motored to Ardendale on Sunday and spent the day with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Gilmour and Miss Annie of Tamworth, Mr. Earle Whiteman, Misses Ellen and Ruth Kimmett and Rose Lasher, and Messrs. Charlie and Arthur Kimmett motored to the Sand Banks on Sunday for the day.

Miss Evelyn McFarlane spent a few days last week with friends at Belleville.

Screen doors to fit any house. Window screens to fit any window. DAVY & ALLISON.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

The cool breeze to-day is very welcome after the intense heat of the last three weeks.

The farmers have about finished their hay, which was an unusually light crop, and have begun cutting early grain.

The Women's Institute lawn social was a fine success, the proceeds amounting to almost $50.

Rev. Mr. Webber began his work on the circuit on Sunday last. Mr. Seymour's many friends wish him success on his new charge.

Among the recent visitors are Mrs. Buchanan, Picton, with her daughter, Mrs. F. Bogart; Mr. and Mrs. F. Kirkpatrick, London, and R. Kirkpatrick, Hamilton, at Alexander Magee's; Miss Ethel Hawley, Toronto, with her mother Mrs. R. Hawley; Miss Edna Allison, Honolulu, with her father, J. B. Allison; Miss Jessie Buchanan, Picton, with her niece, Mrs. R. M. Roblin; Miss Isobel and Master William Allison, New York State, at F. F. Allison's; Mrs. C. W. North, Bay City, Mich., with her aunt, Mrs. James Dorland; Master Douglas Chalmers, Kingston, with his aunt, Mrs. F. B. Roblin.

Mrs. Robert Foster has returned after visiting friends at Ottawa.

YARKER.

The nice rain which came on Thursday night was greatly appreciated by all as the crops were badly in need of it.

Mrs. Cora Lee has returned home after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McNeely.

Rev. Mr. Everson and family have moved to Prince Albert, to which he was called. The vacancy here is being filled by Rev. Mr. Down, Pickering, who arrived last Friday.

Harry Vandervoort, Belleville, a recent caller in the village.

Miss Pansy Curie is spending some time in Napanee with her aunt, Mrs. Roy Card.

Mrs. Clinton Smith is able to be around again after running a nail in the sole of her foot.

Mr. Foster, Kingston, occupied the pulpit in the Anglican church Rev. Mr. Dickinson being unable to attend to his duties on account of ill health.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ewart and niece, Peter, and Mrs. Doone, Montreal, are spending some time with Mrs. J. Ewart.

Mr. Leonard, Cobourg, is filling the position as third operator at the C.N.R. station.

Mr. and Mrs. Morley Card spent the week-end with Irwin Card, Napanee.

Mrs. Kerr, Collin's Bay, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cora Lee.

Thomas Warner spent Sunday evening in Newburgh.

J. M. Wright has returned home from the Kingston General Hospital much improved in health.

The Brookside baseball team played a game against Yarker here, on Wednesday, the score being 18 to 6 in favor of Yarker.

Mrs. John Tupah and children have gone to Tweed to visit her parents for a limited time.

Mrs. Allen and daughter, Isobel, Brockville, are at Wallace Babcock's.

WATERCOMBE.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Jones and Miss Johnatha Jones, who have been spending the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett at the "Oaks", have returned to Rochester.

Mrs. E. Wagar and Miss Margery Mick, Toronto, are guests of Mrs. Walters at "Walterita Lodge."

Misses Christobel Taylor and Dorothy Wilson are visiting Helen Davy at the Birches.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyes, Miss Aylesworth, Jean McIntosh, of Toronto, and Miss Margaret Templeton, Brandon, Man., spent Sunday with Mrs. F. S. Boyes at the "Core."

Mr. and Mrs. A. Shaw, Toronto, motored down last Sunday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Will Grange at the "Pines."

Dr. and Mrs. Cameron Wilson were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Davy at the "Birches" Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Miller spent Sunday last at Walterita Lodge.

Mrs. Arthur Dafoe is visiting Mrs. Grange at the "Pines."

Mr. Geo. DeGroff spent Sunday at the "Oaks."

Messrs. Reggie Douglas, Bill Barrett and Laurie Douglas paddled over for Sunday.

Mrs. M. E. Baker and Mr. Harold Parker, Toronto, are guests of Mrs. F. F. Davy.

Masters Bill Daly, Archie Wilson and Jack Haig are camping here.

Mr. Frank Sweeney, Rochester, is spending the week at the "Oaks."

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Grange and family were calling at the "Pines" Sunday.

Messrs. Bill Lang, Walter Perkins and Frank Simmons, of Toronto, are in camp here.

Misses Mary and Sally Ward spent Tuesday with Miss Helen Davy.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Daly and family and Mr. and Mrs. Will Walker visited the camps Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Miss Georgie Robinson, Miss Ruth Fowler, and Harold Miller and Mr. Art. Miller were at the camp Thursday.

Mr. Tom Huff was at the 'Oaks' Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Walters and family are rusticating at "Walterita Lodge."

Mr. and Mrs. H. Robertson, Kingston, and Mrs. Pruyn are guests at the "Pines."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

DISTRICT CONVENTION OF THE LENNOX WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The annual District Convention of the Lennox Women's Institute was held in Hawley Methodist church on July 5th. Despite the stifling heat and the call of berries, cherries and chicks, the attractive little church was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and filled with the delegates, members, and friends of the five branch institutes of the district.

Mrs. Bruce Robertson, district president, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by the singing of the Maple Leaf, in honor of the entertaining institute, and the reciting of the Lord's Prayer. The President in kindly words welcomed all present and called upon Mrs. C. F. Allison, district secretary, to read the minutes of the last district convention.

After the approval of the minutes the branch representatives were called upon to give a summary of their year's work. Each branch was found to be doing very commendable work even to the youngest. Appreciation of each in turn received words of appreciation from the president. Not only are the branches doing good philanthropic work, but each has its little bank account as well as the family or district bank accounts.

Next came the election of officers, but the retiring ones were so much esteemed that by a motion which carried unanimously, they hold their positions for the coming year. Then delegates were chosen to attend the Convention of Federated Women's Institutes to be held in Ottawa, on October next. Mrs. C. F. Allison was chosen to act as the Federated delegate and Mrs. Percy Young as the branch delegate.

This closed the business part of the programme just as the speakers of the Department of Agriculture arrived and were being welcomed by Mrs. Allison.

Mrs. Yates, Athens, was introduced and opened her address, "Better Homes," by reviewing the growth and purpose of the organization of Women's Institutes. Some forty years ago death entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hoodless and claimed their only child, a little daughter two years of age. As her heart broken mother wept over the silent form of their child, she said, "Our baby died because its mother did not understand proper care. She thought of the meetings her husband attended even then, where men were discussing the care of flocks, herds and vegetable crops. She could not be reconciled that the material things of life should supersede those born of the image of God. Women must be able to help each other, she thought. Acting upon her conviction the women of Stoney Creek met in consultation and continued to meet, finding that "all are needed by each one." Finally they called themselves a Women's Institute and chose the motto, "For Home and Country." Adjoining counties started Institutes later and presently the Ontario Department of Agriculture recognized that institutes were doing something worth while and the Wmen's Institutes were given a place with Farmers' Clubs under the supervision of the Department. Women's Institutes are Ontario's gift to the world and they are its truest and freest organization and the most representative—there being neither class nor creed distinction. Queen Alexandra is honourary president of an institute organized during the war in the neighborhood of Sandringham Palace, which office she accepted graciously. The humblest maid or matron of the realm may be a member and welcome for the precise object, which may be denied none. England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, France, Servia, Russia, and the United States of America all have Women's Institutes under various names.

Mrs. Yates dwelt upon the need of her homes.—Why the world's unrest? The home is the unit. Better homes mean more of God in the home. In every heart there is a little grub or germ of evil, like all other seeds it lies dormant unless conditions are favorable. The more of God's atributes humility, unselfishness, gentleness, purity, faithfulness, endurance, love etc., in the heart the more sickly and less formidable the germ of evil becomes, until it is as nearly dead as it can possibly be. Religion quells the beast in man. Education, good books, music, recreation, each a plank in the platform of the spiritual, mental, moral and physical side of life. Every child has a right to be born in a refined, godly home. Much of the drudgery should be, and must be eliminated from housekeeping, that mothers may have more time to develop the best side of their own natures and to study and encourage the best that is in their children, instead of leaving such a sacred and tender duty to the over-worked school teachers and to the ministers of the gospel.

The influence of the school comes early in the child's life. Canada's children deserve better Canada's cheerful, flowery grounds with swings, sliding boards and games. Sanitary buildings, properly lighted and heated, places dear to the heart of a child, not repulsive to the child brought up in refinement, and a place where the less fortunate will love to be. The refining influence of music should be a part of the school programme. Patriotic songs should first be made a study of, that they may be sung with zest.

Mrs. Crane, Welland, was next

Continued on page 2.

Surpassing

in all forms of general excellence—

"SALADA"

is enjoyed by millions of devoted friends

Black, Green or Mixed Blends. Sealed packets only.

Farmers' Business

This Bank offers every facility for transacting Farmers' business. We feel sure that it will be to your interest to discuss your banking requirements with us.

We shall be pleased to have you call on us at your first opportunity.

730

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH, G. PATTEN CARR, Manager.

Sub-Agency at Roblin, open Tuesdays, Fridays.

Helping the Farmer

The Merchants Bank is of very practical assistance in helping the Farmer—to obtain Tested Seed Grain—to settle Harvest and Threshing Expenses—to pay off Hired Help—to order the winter's supply of Coal—to purchase Pure Bred Cattle—to realize on Grain Storage Tickets. Avail yourself of this complete Banking Service.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, C. H. ANDERSON, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA AND PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Manager.
TAMWORTH BRANCH, S. D. WHALLEY, Manager.

FARM FOR SALE—A good farm of 65 acres with buildings complete, close to on easy terms. Near Napanee and Strathcona. Apply to G. F. RUTTAN, K.C., Napanee. 33-b

BERRY PICKERS WANTED—Berry pickers are wanted on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at J. G. Hudgins, Selby, Ont. Two miles west of Selby at Union school house. 32-bp

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Charley W. Stevens, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Charley W. Stevens, late of the township of Adolphustown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the sixth day of April, A.D., 1921, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid, to J. M. Simpson, Barrister-at-Law, Napanee, Ontario, Counsel for Geo. Henry Smith, Executor of the last will and testament of the said Charley W. Stevens, deceased, on or before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, A.D., 1921, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security, (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 1st day of August, A.D., 1921, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

J. M. SIMPSON,
Counsel for said Executor.

Dated this 25 day of June, 1921. 31-d

VOTERS' LIST, 1921.

Municipality of the Village of Bath, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Section 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the last made pursuant to the said Act of all persons appearing by the last Revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly or Municipal Elections, and that the said list was first posted up in my office at Bath on the 18th day of July, 1921, and remains there for inspection, and I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

E. P. SHEPHARD,
Clerk of the Village of Bath.

Dated at Bath this 18th day of July, 1921.

J. M. SIMPSON,
Barrister-at-Law.

Law office over Hydro Electric Store,
Dundas St. Napanee, Ont.

BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A.
Barrister-at-Law.

57 Queen St., West
TORONTO

H. W. GALLAGHER
The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling all sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown. 11-3-m

FOR RENT—First class, well watered pasture. Apply to CHAS McGREER, Desoronto Road. 33-b

FOR SALE—Brick house, two lots and new barn for sale in Upper Napanee. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

WOOD FOR SALE—A quantity of soft wood, stove length, for sale cheap. Apply to any Napanee carter. 30-dp

LOST—On or about July 2nd., a flat key, bearing the number 2 stamped on it. Finder kindly return to this office. 34-ap

FOR SALE—Brick house near Driving Park. Electric lights, good well and barn and two lots. Apply Box 57, Napanee. 20-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. GERMAN. 42-tf

FARM FOR SALE—McGreer farm on Desergonto Road, about 125 acres. Immediate possession given. Apply to MRS. GIL-Bert McGREER or to the undersigned. HERRINGTON, Wannamer & GRANGE. 31-c

HOUSE FOR SALE—In desirable situation, several rooms, all modern conveniences, wired for electric range, newly papered and decorated. Also garden, well, garage and hen house all in good repair. Possession Sept. 1st. Apply J. M. SIMPSON, Barrister, over Hydro-Electric shop. 33-a

FARM FOR SALE—With crop, 30 acres grain, 30 acres hay, 3 acres potatoes, being part of the east half of lot 2, concession 3, township Fredericksburgh, 140 acres, more or less, known as the William V. Detlor farm. Terms easy. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Napanee, Ont. 30-d

Hay fork rope and chain at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars,
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
ARTHUR YOUNG, Proprietor

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 33, Residence 123

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE **61**

Dr. CAMERON WILSON
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
House lately occupied by Mrs A. F. Holmes.
Telephone 262.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—**279.**

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN,
DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—**10**

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee. Ont.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF
Flour and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for
Cream Separators
Call and see them and get our prices.
600 lb. capacity, $80.00
500 lb. capacity, $85.00.

Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
10tf

BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
tf

Treat your seed grain with Formaldelyde—the only way to prevent "smut". Guaranteed government strength at WALLACE'S

Smoke your meat the new way! "Essence of Smoke" gives a delicious flavor and is so easy to use. Directions with each bottle. At WALLACE'S.

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER

Strenuous efforts are being made by the government press agents to persuade the people of Canada, that Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen has become a world power. Inspired cables from the conference of Dominion Premiers have "little Arthur" setting the affairs of the world, at rights, and then planning to cut short the conference in order to rush home, put his own house in order, and then rush away again in order to settle the question of disarmement as between Great Britain, Japan and the United States. However, nobody at Ottawa who has been in touch with political developments for the past five years is being misled by the despatches. Canadians are willing to give their Prime Minister credit for going over to London and trying to do his best (even though he has gone there without any mandate from the people) but they are loath to believe that Mr. Meighen is ordering Lloyd George and the others about and shaping the destinies of the British Empire and the world as his press agent would have them believe he is doing. Recent despatches credit Mr. Meighen with having planned the disarmement conference, among other things. However, such a plan was outlined long before Mr. Meighen began to move in the circle of "world politics" and as for Prime Ministers' efforts to swing the conference of Prime Ministers to his wishes and reap all the kudos therefrom, it is becoming increasingly evident that the powers that be at Downing Street, are just as versatile as ever, when it comes to a question of appearing to give away before the dominions, when, all the time, they are quietly putting things through in the manner they originally intended.

News of the proposed conference on disarmament is welcome in the news that the British Premiers intend to cut short their conference at London so that they can all go to Washington for the big talk. The suggested date for that conference is some time during October, when Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen will be present, and doubtless also some of the other ministers including Sir Hallantyne, of "junk" fame, there will be no opportunity for them to go to that conference with any message from the Canadian people, any more than they have from the Canadian people in their present junketing tour.

The Pacific ocean and the Anglo-Japanese-American problem was placed before the people of Canada on July 6th, when Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, when he referred to the matter during his speech at Brome. At that time the Canadian premier said: "London were attempting to swing the conference of Premiers into line with their wishes regarding the alliance." But he pointed out that over one hundred years ago the government of Britain and the United States had laid down precedent in matters of disarmement and had given to the world a pattern worthy of being followed in this instance.

At that time, said Mr. King, an agreement was reached by which a number of warships, both sides on the the Great Lakes should be limited to four British and four American. None of these was to carry more than one hundred pounder gun. Six months notice was to be given by either side before the agreement could be terminated or changed, and the success of the agreement was evident from the fact that that six months' notice had never been given by either side.

The solution of the present difficulty, Mr. King pointed out, would be for Britain, Japan and the United States to get together and reach an agreement in regard to the number of warships each should maintain on the Pacific Ocean. Each of the powers involved has extensive interests that accrue, for the benefit of all such as the Great Lakes agreement, properly reached and properly lived up to, would result in an immense saving to all concerned. That is practically the lines to be followed in the conference which it is now proposed to hold in Washington, and though Canada is of course, an interested witness, she can hardly be any more despite the fact that the present government must have an excuse for taking an important part in the despatches which are being sent out in the matter.

The return of Premier Meighen from London should see a number of things disposed of which at present are simply being neglected and allowed to hang fire. There are a number of by-election writs to be issued, but as the Prime Minister cannot be both in Washington and on the stump at by-election contests, it is likely that these contests will be delayed until the Washington conference is out of the way. There is no wish on the part of the government to rush the by-election anyway. The two recent contests have shown that there is little hope of the government majority in the House being strengthened as a result of the two vacancies being filled, and therefore the present vacancies will remain vacancies as long as the government can keep them so.

The usual talk of cabinet reorganization drifts around at Ottawa. A lot of would-be cabinet material is being mentioned, but there again the by-election difficulty arises. The most likely thing is that the government will hold off cabinet reconstruction until it is ready to face the country in general election, and that day will not arrive until it is forced.

The census returns are being awaited with considerable interest, since on them the government hopes to have a redistribution bill which will give it a chance of coming back with more than a corporal's guard of members after a general election. At the present time, and under present conditions, the government's case in an election would be hopeless. It would stand at best, third of the parties in the field and possibly if there were four groups it might rank even worse after the count was over. That such would be the result of an election with constituencies limited as just at present is generally admitted, and therefore the government supporters in the House are expected to come back with a strong demand for a redistribution bill, which will go a longway toward wiping the farmer constituencies out of existence.

Such a redistribution bill, while it is being clamored for as the only hope of saving the government, will serve to solidify the Opposition against the present holders on to office, and will possibly result in Mr. Meighen finding himself faced in the House with a more united and determined front than ever before. It will abolish his chance of playing both ends against the middle in the Opposition benches and result in close fights on all the important questions of next session.

While this stand is not unlikely that the government will take action on the flood of rumors which are circulating and prepare for an early election, a man who knows he has only a year to live does not suicide, and the government is in a fairly safe position. There must be redistribution to give the Meighen party a chance of living in Canadian politics, and redistribution means another session after the results of the census are known. Cabinet reconstruction will definitely in the shade because the government cannot afford to open seats to elect new ministers, so it seems that a pretty good forecast of the political events of the next few months would be that things will go along pretty much as they are doing, with the government decided to hang on as long as it can and make the best of the kudos while such is possible.

Speaker Rhodes has announced that he is through when Parliament ends. And judging by all appearances he is not the only one, for there will be a great scurrying for soft spots in which to land by some members of the Cabinet when the long-delayed re-organization finally takes place and the deadwood is cast aside.

ENEMIES HAVE BEEN DISARMED

By J. E. Middleton.

At the inception of the plan for co-operative municipal ownership and control of the light and power industries of Ontario, many cautious-minded citizens demurred. They foresaw great dangers in such a course, and turned their eyes away from the apparent advantages. While admitting that rates for electric service were unduly high, they cried out, uncertainties of the business as justification, and expressed the opinion that its utter dependence upon technical and unobstructed efficiency made any form of public ownership undesirable.

Further, those citizens took the view that electricity must always be a luxury. They could not believe that the demand for service could ever exhaust the capacity of the existing generating plants at Niagara, and they could not accept without appreciation, the plans for transforming the country with transmission lines of high voltage.

Most of these early opponents of the Hydro-Electric System have lived to revise their opinions. They perceive that the demand for electric service is widespread and insistent, and that it increases proportionately with every reduction in the rates. They have lived through the War period, and have seen how closely an efficient and plentiful supply of electrical energy is related to the economic prosperity of the country. They have discovered that efficient management, modern accounting are not incompatible with public ownership, and they have observed that the Hydro-Electric Commission stands high in the confidence of the people.

The story of "Hydro" progress is a veritable romance. Even those untiring advocates of conserving the water-power resources for the benefit of all the people have been amazed at actual results that make their most optimistic estimates of a dozen years ago seem timid and almost puerile. The rates have been declining, despite the high level of prices for all other service during the past five years. All obligations have been promptly met out of revenue, and despite the heavy investment that has been made jointly and in each of the 244 co-operating municipalities, not one mill of taxation has ever been necessary to carry the Hydro-Electric enterprise.

The principle of "service at cost" has been thoroughly tested and is discovered to be sound. The Commission has given clear proof, also, that it is possible to carry on a great and useful public service without dabbling in patronage, and without deferring to politicians of the baser sort.

Injurious to Trade.

A man with a large bundle of sporting papers went into a friendly shop the other day, and asked the proprietor how much he would give him for them.

"Nothin'," snapped the owner of the shop. "You can take them away. I don't want the likes of them in this establishment."

"Going to retire, Bill?" sneered the disappointed owner of the papers.

"Retired be blowed!" snorted Bill. "It's a matter of business, that's all. It don't pay me to wrap up fish in sporting papers. My customers read them."

"Er," "Well, and what then? Are you afraid they'll be backing the tips?"

"That's just what I am afraid of," was the reply. "They eat their bit o' fish, read the tips, backs 'em the next time they come out, and drop their money. Then they have to go without their grub, and my fish is left on my hands."

One Better.

Museum Attendant—"That book, sir, was once owned by Julius Cæsar."

American Tourist — "Pshaw! That's nothing. Why, in one of our museums we have the lead pencil that Noah used to check off the animals as they came out of the ark."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WOULD GO FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE

Tennessee Farmer Wants to go From House to House and Tell Everybody About Tanlac

"If I were not so busy with my farm work I would go from house to house and tell the people about Tanlac," said J. Livingston, a well-known farmer, living near Ashland City, Tenn.

"I had stomach trouble and kidney trouble and suffered torment with my back and side. The doctors could do nothing for me so I wrote to a friend of mine in Nashville about Tanlac and he advised me to try it, saying he had heard so many favorable reports about it and sent me a bottle.

"After taking the first bottle I felt so much better that I ordered another myself and I found that it suit is I am a well man. I told a friend of mine about it and ordered a bottle for him and he had good results. I can eat anything I want and it don't hurt me and can sleep like a log. To tell you the truth, I just simply feel like a new man and have more strength and energy than I have had in years. I would like to see all of my friends and the people who are suffering to try it and I hope you will reach them through this testimonial, which I have gladly given."

Tanlac, the celebrated medicine, which accomplished such remarkable results in this man's case, is a wonderful tonic, appetizer and invigorant. It builds up the system creates a healthy appetite, promotes digestion and assimilation of the food and makes you feel strong, sturdy and well as nature intended.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

Must Not Be Blamed for Horrors That It Causes.

Writing in the Sunday at Home on the advance of science, Prof. Sir Richard Gregory says—

"Ruskin, in his 'Crown of Wild Olive,' remarked that 'the advance of science cannot be otherwise recorded than by the invention of instruments to kill and put down noble life.' George Gissing, in his 'Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft,' wrote—'I hate modern science because of my conviction that, for long to come, if not for ever, it will be the remorseless enemy of mankind.' And in words which were prophetic he referred to vast conflicts which would 'whelm all the laborious advances of mankind in blundering chaos.'

"Many other writers have similarly associated science with agencies of death and destruction, or denounced it as detrimental to social culture. It is, indeed, common to regard science as a disturbing influence in human affairs, and to sigh for the return to the peaceful and restless spirit of inquiry into all things visible and invisible in the universe. The advance of science is thus viewed by some people to-day with the feelings of hostility shown by the schoolmen of the Middle Ages towards all knowledge obtained by independent inquiry into nature.

"It is, however, as futile to rail against the progress of science, or to attempt to prevent it, as to use Mrs. Partington's mop to keep back the rising tide. Knowledge will grow from more to more, whatever the attitude of the public may be inclined to it. During the last fifty years there have been more scientific discoveries and applications than in the whole previous history of the human race, and we are on the threshold of developments by which forces will be unloosed, and powers acquired, beyond what have hitherto been known to man.

"Whether these shall be used to promote individual benefit and public comfort is not a question for science, but for the public and its leaders. We have to make ourselves worthy to use the treasures which scientific explorers are continually bringing back from unknown regions, so that they may be a blessing to mankind instead of a curse.

"Science is no more responsible for such horrors as those of the late war than it is for the soul-destroying social conditions introduced by the industrial revolution based upon its applications. The transformation of a beautiful countryside into a desert of mean streets, polluted streams, belching chimneys, and waste dumps is not a necessary consequence of progressive science and invention, but of man's selfishness and greed."

Gender In Surnames.

Although the derivation of family names is a perennial interesting subject, very few persons know that some of our common surnames are properly of the feminine gender. Middle English had a feminine suffix, ster, which still survives in the word spinster, the feminine of spinner. Until the year 1500 the word tapster, which now carries no hint of sex, was the feminine of tapper, the man who draws liquor from a tap. When Chaucer, in the "Pardoner's Tale," wished to say, "Then immediately there came dancing girls, well-shaped and small, and young fruit girls," he wrote—

"And right anon thanne comen tombesteres,
Fetys and smale, and yonge fruteseres."

If we were to keep to the ancient rules of our language, we should by the same token call Mr. Baker's wife "Mrs. Baxter," and Mr. Brewer's wife "Mrs. Brewster." The feminine of dyer was dyester, from which Dexter is sometimes derived. Webster is the feminine of weaver and webber, and Sangster preserves as a surname the Anglo-Saxon feminine for singer. In the sixteenth century, when people had forgotten the feminine meaning of the suffix ster, they formed various depreciatory words like gamester, punster, and rimester, on the analogy of such words as brewster and maltster. Those later words of course are not feminine.

Telephone Wire Mileage.

The total single wire mileage in the telephone system controlled by the British Post Office is now over 1,000,000 miles, of which 18,000 miles are trunk cable and 16,000 miles spare circuits.

Coal Oil Heaters reduced to $7.75 at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

DISTRICT CONVENTION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Continued from page 1.

introduced. She said that Mrs. Yates had practically taken her topic, but as the subject has many bearngs, this frail lady in her pleasing way emphasized and enhanced much that had been said and led us in other avenues of thought.

She also spoke briefly on Institute work and gave suggestions on programme planing, even the roll call may be made interesting and instructive by requiring the response to be—1. A poetical quotation from some special poet. 2. An author. 3. A general. 4. A statesman. 5. An historical event, etc.

Medical inspection of schools was next upon the list, a school near her home, out of 45 pupils inspected only one was found physically defect. The results of inspection has been carried on in Brampton during the past three months by the Women's Institute of that town. Of 210 defects were found in 4999 pupils. They were classified as follows:—Glands 559, teeth 2335, nose 1, throat tonsils 73, nasal breathing 884, eyes 172, vision 607, hearing 116.

What a stir when hoof and mouth disease, chicken cholera, tuberculosis and so forth effect the barnyard people and when a new child is born or adenoids or tonsiles vegetation. Our Agricultural Departments have pyramids of books telling all the minutest symptoms and treatments of each and how to combat them Sixty per cent. of the children born in the province die before they reach the years of accountability. What a waste of life, of suffering of care, of anxiety. The great war taught us that children are not "mine and thine, but ours." When the state needed them she called them. They were provided with and neither privation, tears nor groans could hold them. If a child is to develop its talents to the fullest, it must have a sound body, and every child has a right to a sound body. The children are the hope of the race, and what more noble work could a state assume than to protect them. Material things have long received all the attention.

Sunday motoring was ascribed as the cause of much Sabbath breaking and many over wrought housewives being besieged by such overwhelming numbers that even the emergency cupboards are not up to the demand. A plea has to be laid before the neighbors before a meal of sufficient proportions can be spread. Every person should lay down principles of right living and conduct and develop enough strength of character to live up to these principles. "I am going to church every Sunday morning" to be one of them. Statistics show that Protestant children receive in Sunday Schools an average of 24 hours teaching per year each, Roman Catholics receive 104 hours each, and Jewish children even more. The bright days of youth chiefly perhaps the fifth twelve years is the time of life, and are they getting the impressions which make men and women of impregnable integrity of character? The reins of power will soon be in their hands and they will sit in Legislative Halls and for what will he or she stand?

The Community Hall was spoken of very favorably with its grounds of several acres. The hall may be used for meetings, religious, social and political, the latter person in a variety of disportment. Free travelling libraries are procurable, importation charges. The only expense attached. The may be placed in the reading room Section.

Parents were urged to give their children an ornamental profession. The vicissitudes of life are accompanied often by very unhappy reverses. Down the years of history women find themselves dependent upon their personal resources for a livelihood. We can cite several examples of women spending their declining years in environments quite foreign to their tastes or early training.

The nudity of the ultra fashionable was denounced. The attribute of modesty should be inculcated in children with their earliest training. When it is found wanting the sad reflection is turned upon the parents.

The closing feature of the programme a delicious and bountiful lunch, stirred up a great deal of interest from the neighboring shade, for a sudden influx of men appeared full of smiling anticipation. I am sure all present will henceforth sing, "The Maple Leaf" with greater zest, accompanied by pleasing and profitable recollections.

Tennyson's Reputation.

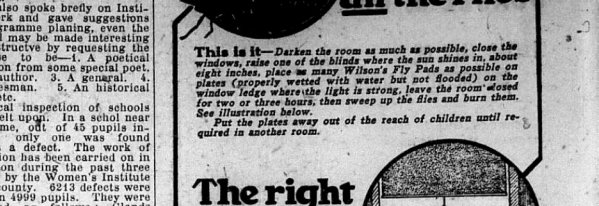
"Perhaps there was never an English poet who loomed so large to his own age as Tennyson — who represented his time so completely and with such passion and power," says Mr. Robert Lynd in "The Art of Letters."

"Pope was sufficiently representative of his age, but his age meant, by comparison, a limited and aristocratic circle. Byron represented and shocked his age by turns; Tennyson, on the other hand, was at close to the educated middle-class men and women of his time as the family clergyman. That is why, inevitably, he means less to us than he did to them. That he was ahead of his age in many points on which this could not be denied of the family clergyman one need not dispute. He was a kind of 'new theologian.' He stood, like Dean Farrar, for the larger hope and various other liberalities. Every representative man is ahead of his age—a little, but not enough to be beyond the reach of the sympathies of ordinary people.

"It may be objected that Tennyson is primarily an artist, not a thinker, and that he should be judged not by his message but by his song. But his message and his song sprang from the same vision — a vision of the world seen, not sub specie eternitatis, but sub specie the reign of Queen Victoria. Before we appreciate Tennyson's real place in literature we must frankly recognize the fact that his muse wore a crinoline. The great mass of his work bears its date stamped upon it as obviously almost as a copy of the 'Times.'"

This is it—*Darken the room as much as possible, close the windows, raise one of the blinds where the sun shines in, about eight inches, place as many Wilson's Fly Pads as possible on plates (properly wetted with water but not flooded) on the closed window ledge where the light is strong, leave the room closed for two or three hours, then sweep up the flies and burn them. See illustration below.*

Put the plates away out of the reach of children until required in another room.



"PICCADILLY."

Romantic Memories of Famous London Thoroughfare.

To the enterprise of a humble tailor, Robert Baker, London owes its world-famous thoroughfare, Piccadilly.

Originally Baker lived in the Strand, ultimately acquiring ten acres of land behind King's Mews, on part of which the National Gallery now stands.

To-day the value of that ten acres runs into millions. When Baker bought it three hundred years ago, he was rated at twenty pence!

It was Baker who built the first house in Piccadilly, known as "Pickadilly Hall," a nickname derived, it is suggested, from a fashionable ruff or collar called a "Pickadel," and bestowed upon the house by neighbors, who wished to cast ridicule on Baker's new abode.

Vice, tragedy, and mystery were strangely interminled with romance in the story of the early development of Piccadilly. Gambling dens and night resorts became common, and cut-throats haunted the vicinity.

"A big gaming house was built almost opposite Baker's house, and here a notorious gambler, Thomas Panton, who gives his name to a certain street in the neighborhood, made a fortune in a single night.

Rouses and their mistresses flocked there. Murder was common enough, and many a crime was never solved. As the years went by the aristocracy began to build and to live almost in the neighborhood. The Earls of Clarendon and Berkeley were two peers who were most prominent.

Members of the Earl of Berkeley recalls the fact that a house in Berkeley Square stood empty from 1859 to 1879, and was said at one time to be haunted. Two sets of coiners who were in the habit of entering by an underground passage leading into it from the Mews."

Burlington House, the home of the Royal Academy, named after the Earls of Burlington, was built and rated, "on the rating of the poor," to quote Mr. Arthur I. Darent in "Piccadilly," at £4 per annum.

To Londoners, the house at the corner of Stratton street — almost opposite the Ritz Hotel—where the philanthropic Baroness Burdett-Coutts lived, is probably more interesting than any other Piccadilly residence. For many years a white cockatoo has hung in the window, about which there is a pretty story. "An ugly-looking mob," to quote Mr. Darent, "composed of the riff-raff of the East-end, on its way to a meeting in Hyde Park, once halted opposite the house, while the leaders argued among themselves with much heat, whether the bird was a live one or only a counterfeit.

"So engrossed were they in the controversy that they forgot the immediate cause of their assembling, and the procession, which had at first threatened to give serious trouble to the police, allowed itself to be summarily dispersed."

It was at 103 that Lord Nelson stayed with Sir William and Lady Hamilton; while 105, now the Isthmian Club, was at one time the residence of the Marquis of Hertford, the original of Thackeray's Marquis of Steyne. Known as Lord Yarmouth, before his father's death, the marquis was called by his dissipated associates "Red Herrings," or the "Yarmouth Bloater."

The greatest of Piccadilly celebrities, however, was "Old Q." — the fourth Marquess of Queensberry.

"On one occasion he bet a friend that he would cause a letter to be conveyed fifty miles within an hour." (This was about 1760). "To accomplish this seemingly impossible feat he enclosed the letter in a cricket ball, and having arranged twenty expert cricketers in a circle, they threw the ball from one to another with such dexterity and precision that, when the ground was cleared after the expiration of the hour, the letter was found to have traveled more than the stipulated number of miles."

His Honor Not Hurt.

A county court judge fell down a flight of stairs, recording his passage by a bump on every step until he reached the bottom. A servant ran to his assistance, and said, "I hope your honor is not hurt?"

"No," said the judge, "my honor is not hurt, but my head is."

ICE

I am in the ice business again this year. Have purchased another ice house and expect to be in a position to supply all demands.

S. CASEY DENISON
CENTRE STREET, NORTH
'Phone 101.

I Cannot Sleep Nights

this hot weather—That is what we hear from almost every person. The only ones who do not say that are those who have purchased one of "Gibbard's" Cots and are sleeping down stairs where it is cool. Have you ever stopped to consider the usefulness of the

Davenport

When you are entertaining and have a number of friends in, a **DAVENPORT** will comfortably seat five people. When you are tired and would like to lie down, the **DAVENPORT** is at your service. When you have extra company stopping over night and your bedrooms are all being used, the **DAVENPORT** can be opened and you have a good, comfortable double bed. When it is too hot to sleep comfortably in your bedroom, the **DAVENPORT** is down stairs where the air is cool and you can secure a comfortable night's sleep by having it. The **DAVENPORT** is one of the most useful pieces of furniture you can have in your home.

Prices from $27 to $87.50

CAMP COTS are found to be very useful this hot weather for sleeping on the veranda or anywhere down stairs where it is cool. Wooden Frame with single woven wire, $4.50 ; double woven wire, $5.00 ; with canvas covering, $5.50 ; steel frame with link spring, $6.50.

Please take note that our store will be closed all day Thursday, July 21st., as this is the day of the Gibbard Furniture Co's picnic.

Gibbard's Retail Store

The Home of Good Furniture
Dundas St. East

Drastic Cuts in Navy

THERE appears to be some misapprehension as to the present strength of the British navy. It will therefore be opportune to give a brief review of the British naval policy during the past two years. Twenty-four hours after the armistice had been signed orders were issued for the cancelling of every naval contract which had not reached a certain degree of completion. At that date the only capital ships under construction were four battle-cruisers, viz., Hood, Anson, Howe and Rodney. As the first-named had been launched it was decided to complete her, but the remaining three were scrapped, and with them went a considerable number of light cruisers, scores of destroyers and submarines, and hundreds of patrol vessels, auxiliaries, and minor craft. Those that survived this drastic "comb-out" were reased on which so much money had already been spent that it would have been false economy to dismantle them, but they are counting on such a leisurely rate that one of them, the cruiser Effingham, which was laid down at Portsmouth years ago as 1917, has not yet been launched. On March 1, 1921, the British naval construction program stood as follows: Battleships or battle-cruisers building or projected, none; light cruisers building or completing, 8; destroyers, 7; submarines, 4. The only new vessel in the navy is the aircraft carrier Hermes. The fact that no capital ships of any description are now building is unprecedented in British naval history for the past two centuries; as a matter of fact, the historians say that to find a parallel to the present stagnation in British dockyards it would be necessary to go back at least as far as the seventeenth century.

Simultaneously with the cancellation of uncompleted ships, steps were taken to cut down to the naval establishment by selling off all redundant material and reducing the commissioned fleets to a minimum, a dual process which has been going on steadily since November, 1918, and still continues. Vessels scrapped to date include four dreadnought battleships, two battle-cruisers, 20 light cruisers, 200 destroyers, 30 submarines, to say nothing of the whole fleet of predreadnought battleships and armored cruisers which have been stricken off the navy list and sold to the shipbreakers (as junk). In the opinion of many authorities this process has been carried too far.

By April, 1919, the admiralty had worked out a scheme of post-war fleet distribution which, in their judgment, was the minimum necessary to safeguard British interests at home and abroad and to render possible the carrying on of progressive tactical and sea training. Their proposals embraced a fleet assurance, in full commission, of an Atlantic fleet, consisting of ten battleships (Queen Elizabeth and Royal Sovereign classes), four battle-cruisers, one light cruiser squadron, three destroyer flotillas, and four submarine flotillas, together with a home fleet, manned on the nucleus crew system, of six battleships, one light cruiser squadron, and two destroyer flotillas. In addition a carrying squadron of aircraft carriers was to be attached to the Atlantic fleet. For the Mediterranean a fleet of six battleships, six light cruisers and a destroyer and submarine flotilla was proposed; while to the other foreign stations were allocated light cruiser squadrons and, in the case of China, a flotilla of submarines. It was soon recognized, however, that this program, modest as it was by comparison with that of pre-war days, would have to be modified in deference to the urgent need of economy.

The home fleet was the first jo go. After being in commission only six months it was reduced on October 1, 1919, to a reserve basis, and a month later was abolished altogether. Shortly afterward the "flying squadron" of aircraft carriers was disbanded, all but one of the ships being paid off. On the other hand, a light cruiser squadron and a destroyer flotilla originally embodied in the home fleet were transferred to the Atlantic fleet, which therefore has two light cruiser squadrons and four destroyer flotillas. In February, 1921, the battleship Royal Sovereign was paid off, its withdrawal leaving the Atlantic fleet with only nine battleships in full commission. During the whole of last year the battle-cruiser squadron consisted of only the Hood and the Tiger, the Renown being absent in Australia with the Prince of Wales and the Repulse undergoing a large refit. The Repulse has now been recommissioned, but the Renown has been placed in reserve, so that the present strength of the squadron is limited to three ships.

The reserve fleet makes a most imposing showing—on paper. Every naval power has completed with ships, nominally "in reserve," but actually with skeleton crews on board. Ships which scarcely more than two years ago were the pride of the Grand Fleet now swing idly at their moorings, all but deserted. Beatty's famous flagship, the Lion, now has only three wardroom officers on board, and others hardly less celebrated are in charge of "care and maintenance parties," which means a handful of men just sufficient to keep the machinery from rusting. At Sheerness, Portsmouth and Devonport one may see long lines of destroyers and some launched as recently at 1918, apparently untended, and waiting passively for the word that will send them to the slipbreaker.—Hector C. Bywater in Scientific American.

A GIANT GRAMOPHONE.

It Can Be Heard by 7,000 People at Once.

In London recently, seven thousand people heard distinctly every word of a speech delivered from a giant gramophone. For this is what the stentophone, as it is called, really is.

Stenton was a Greek Herald. He had a voice like thunder. Hence the name of the instrument, which is entirely British. It will record and reproduce the sound of song or speech, as Dame Melba, while as a means of reproducing speeches by public men, which can thus be sent to different parts of the country for propaganda and election-eering purposes, it is invaluable.

It works on the same principle as a gramophone, and the sound is produced by an ordinary standard needle-cut record. A modulating device is fitted to each instrument, and by a simple movement of a lever, the volume of sound can be controlled.

The whole instrument has to be specially constructed in order that it may withstand the powerful vibration produced. The sound-box is operated by compressed air, which in place of the usual diaphragm a small valve is employed which is operated by the record through the medium of the usual steel needle. This valve vibrates to and from a slotted valve seat, the slots of which are covered by bars of the valve.

The compressed air, passing through the valve seat, presses the valve away sufficiently to permit it to escape in a steady stream, but when the valve is vibrated by the sound waves on the record, the flow of air is interrupted, and musical sounds result. Owing to the sudden expansion of the air after passing the valve, magnification takes place.

The principle of using compressed air for this purpose was not new. Edison suggested it in 1878.

As many as five horns were attached to a stentophone, each one of which the speech referred to was produced. Some of these instruments cost as much as $1,000.

Riding the Stang.

"Riding the Stang" or the "Stang Ride" has long been a thing of the past. The "Skimity Ride" which Mr. Hardy describes in "The Mayor of Casterbridge" was in Wessex what was known in certain northern counties as the "Stang Ride." Semi-barbarous as the proceeding seems to modern thought, it as not without justification, for both in its origin and its display it was a condemnation of those who had broken social laws. The police force as constituted by Sir Robert Peel had not been come into existence, and life in remote villages was regulated more or less by the moral sense of each little community. If that sense was strong, the "Stang Ride" was a frequent episode; if it was dormant or dead, the "Ride" was seldom or never heard of. Where there was no police, there were no police courts, and transgressors against social laws were punished by what in some parts of the Fenlands was called the Skimity" and was in others the "Stang Ride." This was carried out by filling a cart or wagon with men armed with bells, kettles, ten trays, frying pans, and similar articles, and making such a hullabaloo in front of the offender's dwelling as to draw all the neighbors to the door of his ill-doing. Wife-beating was the offence most commonly denounced in this demonstrative fashion, and one can imagining that the shame which such a display of public reprobation would naturally produce resulted generally in better behavior.

Where Women Preponderate.

Of the 36,070,492 persons enumerated in England and Wales at the last census, 17,445,698 were males and 18,624,884 females, thus giving an excess of 1,179,276 females over males. From the Registrar-General's report, East Sussex has the largest proportion of women to men of any county in England or Wales—1,252 women to 1,000 men. Monmouthshire had the fewest—909 women to 1,000 men. Most of the counties in the last census in which the number of women was largest were mining counties, that industry having a tendency to draw large numbers of single men into its ranks; while men in the counties in which the census of 1911 most predominant—Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex, London, and the Isle of Wight—may be described as residential counties in which large numbers of domestic servants were then employed. It may be mentioned that the average proportion in England and Wales during the last 77 years was 1,040 boys to 1,000 girls.

Who Stole the Pig?

The prisoner was charged with pig stealing. There was only one witness for the prosecution, to whom the prisoner had admitted the offence.

The witness was Paddy Murphy. He was called to the witness-box to give his evidence.

"What I want you to tell is the exact words used by the prisoner when you saw him," said the judge, addressing the witness.

Paddy—He said, my lord, that he stole the pig."

Judge—"No, no, he would not have used the third person."

Paddy—"But, my lord, there was no third person."

Judge—"Then he must have said, 'I stole the pig'."

Paddy—"Begorra, and maybe you did, but he didn't split on you!"

Printing Workers' Chapel.

It was near Westminster Abbey that William Caxton set up the first printing press that ever was in England; and because it was his custom to discuss all matters connected with the undertaking at a meeting in the Abbey chapel with the father superior in the chair, any organized gathering of workers in a printing establishment to-day is a "chapel" and its chosen chairman is a "father."

Name of New Irish Viceroy Recalls Famous Old Song

Aimed at Last Stuart King

LORD EDMUND TALBOT, now Viscount Fitzalan, was sworn in on May 2, 1921, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The assumption of the office by a Roman Catholic, especially one who has been known as Talbot, will recall to students of Irish history another of that name and faith who held a like position. He was not, however, a forebear of the present incumbent, whose real name is Howard. Between these two there has stretched a long line of Protestant viceroys during 230 years.

"Lying Dick" Talbot, as the Whig writers called him (the Earl of Tyrconnel, as he afterwards became) was a picturesque figure of seventeenth-century Ireland. The deeds (and misdeeds) of his adventurous career are in themselves an entertaining story, but of these a short summary will suffice. Left for dead at the defence of Drogheda against Cromwell, he escaped in woman's clothes. Going, later, to England, in connection with royalist plans, he was examined by Cromwell at Whitehall. But the resourceful Talbot made the servants drunk, slipped away in the river, and regained his freedom. In 1670 he became chief spokesman for the Roman Catholics of Ireland. On the accession of James II. he raised an Irish army on that king's behalf. His activities were quickly rewarded. In 1686 he was made "lord general" during the vice-royalty of Clarendon, whom he thus virtually supplanted. Not long afterwards he was definitely established as viceroy, completing thus the humiliation of his predecessor.

But interest in the story of this "other Talbot" centres about something far removed from thrilling adventures and royal favors; apart, even, from his notorious amours or his appearance against William at the famous battle of the Boyne. It is a song, a frail piece of doggerel, which history will always link up with the biography of the Earl of Tyrconnel. For if "Tipperary" helped to whistle a kaiser off his throne, an equally inconsequential piece of music has been credited with "whistling a king out of three kingdoms." The king was James. The song was about Tyrconnel. The author was Thomas Wharton, himself later to be a lord lieutenant. The music is attributed to Henry Purcell. From its refrain the piece was called "Lillibullero."

And the music of "Lillibullero," to different words, is now familiar to most people in Canada as "Protestant Boys." No Twelfth of July procession would be complete without it. Oddly enough, the original words had a revival in Canada at the time of the Fenian raid, when a version of 1866 recall singing them with great enthusiasm, though the application of the old song is not very clear.

That it was a very pernicious ballad may be judged from one of its stanzas which celebrated the departure of Tyrconnel for Ireland as viceroy, a departure which was delayed by a contrary wind:

"Arra! But why does he stay behind?
O, by my sowl, 'tis a Protestant wind;
But see, de Tyrconnel is now come ashore,
And we shall have commissions galore.
Lillibullero, bullen a la."

Another verse ran thus:

"Dare was an old prophecy found in a bog,
Ireland shall be ruled by an ass and a dog,
And now dis prophecy is come to pass,
For Talbot's de dog and J***s is de ass."

All over the country the people took to whistling "Lillibullero," it became what is called "the rage." Like "ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" and other choice songs of sacred memory which have long infested the population, it had a "catching" melody. Wharton was rather inclined to boast that it brought about the downfall of James, but he was mistaken as to cause and effect. "Lillibullero" did not create the spirit of unrest and rebellion. On the contrary, it was the existence of this unrest which popularized "Lillibullero," with its audacious attack upon the king and his favorite, and "Tipperary" did not whistle the kaiser out of Germany. It was the war which "made" "Tipperary."

Knitted In Parliament.

John Catheart Wason, M.P., for Orkney and Shetland, who died recently, was noted in the British House of Commons for his curious habit of relieving the tedium of waiting for a division—that of knitting socks. He was in the habit of retiring to the tea-room, or other quiet resort known to the ladies of his party, and there, taking out his knitting needles and his ball of worsted, would make socks for himself while the talk went on in the House. Mr. Wason confessed that his original purpose in learning to knit was to commend himself to the womenfolk of the islands of Orkney and Shetland, whose special handicraft is the making of stockings. At his meetings he never failed to display his knitting until the time came for him to speak. But as he became proficient in the craft he found it a most soothing occupation for dull hours.

Radio Telegraphy.

A simply form of radio telegraphy, which is free of difficulties in locomotive cabs, is being used for signalling to engineers on some French railroads.

LEARN TWO LANGUAGES.

Spanish and Portuguese Needed In Canadian Export Trade.

A Canadian export association was recently formed in Toronto. Most of the members are manufacturers. Many have not yet done any foreign business.

A first step in exporting is acquiring a knowledge of foreign languages. The experience of all the older export countries of Europe has in the last three years received confirmation by the records of exports in the United States. They found that the man who sets out to build foreign trade without getting in close touch with his foreign customers is walking into trouble.

The men for our future foreign trade will come from the ranks of those now being prepared for commercial careers in our schools and offices. The young French-Canadian may have a long field over the Atlantic if his bilingualism can prove an asset after all. Incomparably the greater part will demand a knowledge of either Spanish or Portuguese, preferably of both.

In the twenty-one republics of Central and South America there are over 60,000,000 people, and these countries make a market from two to three times as great as the Canadian home market. To reach them a knowledge of two foreign tongues is requisite and both of them are closely related to French.

For twenty out of these countries Spanish is the official language. It is not, on the whole, a hard language to learn. In Brazil Portuguese is absolutely necessary, for the Brazilians hate Spanish. It is, however, far harder to learn. Spanish is dignified with courses at the University of Toronto and at McGill, and used in both with Italian which is less valuable from the exporter's point of view. Three or four schools of commerce give instruction in elementary business Spanish. But it is curious that not one school or college in Dominion gives a regular part of its curriculum to Portuguese.

During the later war period and when the Canadian trade commission was founded there was only one person in official Ottawa who could even read the many letters in Portuguese that came from Brazil inviting Canadian trade. Among the millions of newcomers who streamed into the Dominion between 1900 and 1920 there were only 114 Portuguese and thirty-five Brazilians. Yet fully a third of South America's foreign trade is done by Brazil. It is true that so far their exports, especially of coffee, far exceed their imports.

But South American business cannot be secured to Canada unless traders "drop after" it in the native language. Many of the commercial men in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru particularly have a surprising cultural background and culture, but they rarely allow it to be raised in their offices because naturally their staffs would be handicapped. They are often to receive a visitor in excellent French and passable English but business must be done in the "idioma nacional."

The average Latin American is cautious and conservative by nature. His people have been in that land in some cases three hundred years. He is therefore naturally courteous as befits the descendant of some old time "hidalgo" Spain or Portugal of the aristocratic colony. Apt at times to be excessively formal he expects others to be so too. Nothing irritates him more than the Yankee way of hustling business in slipshod fashion. Yet if approached properly an order is as likely as with any other business man and it is certain to be a little risk as no other business in Canada. But the goods must be precisely what the buyer wants.

Only by personal contact can this conservative, cautious trade be picked up; only by a knowledge of the native language can contact be intimate. Whims and fancies that may seem of little importance are potent and have to be considered; the methods of packing merchandise and the intricacies of customs tariffs must be studied to a nicety.

That South American trade is worth "going after" is seen from the following list of totals for the chief countries in the last pre-war year: The foreign trade of Argentina was $873,000,000; of Brazil, $450,000,000; of Chile, $365,000,000; of Uruguay, $116,000,000, and of four other countries $250,000,000.

Swat That Fly!

After examining the rapidity with which the common house-fly breeds, the question might be asked: "Why are there so few flies?"

A single fly lays four times each summer, an average of one hundred eggs each time or three hundred and twenty eggs during the season. One half of these eggs produce females, so that the first forty females in June would also lay four times during the season, would produce 12,800 flies. The first eighth of these, or 1,600 females, would produce 205,000 offspring; the second eighth 286,000, and the third and fourth eighths at least 286,000 between them.

Thus there would be 909,120 flies as the result of the first of four batches of eggs laid by a single fly during the season. The second batch of eggs laid by the original fly would produce 777,600 during the remainder of the season; the third 262,400, and the fourth 131,200.

Therefore the total number of descendants of a single female fly during one summer is 2, 080,000! A consideration of this figure shows why "Swat that fly!" is a most excellent slogan.

Spoke Across Rockies.

Point Grey (Vancouver) and Victoria wireless stations were in communications with the High River, Alta., air station on June 11 last. This is the first time Canadian wireless plants have been in communication across the mountains.

Sir Henry Howard Was British Envoy to Pope

After 387 Years Breach

THE death of Sir Henry Howard in England a few days ago recalls that he was the first official representative of the British government to enter the Papal Court in Rome in almost 400 years. For not since 1534, when Henry VIII. broke with the church, had there been any diplomatic dealings or exchanges between the Holy See and the throne of England. Scion of the Howards, that ancient English Roman Catholic family whose head, the Duke of Norfolk, is hereditary Earl Marshal of England and ranks next to the blood royal, Sir Henry was a diplomat of wide experience when, in 1914, soon after war broke out, the British Government reversed its policy of centuries and decided to renew relations with the pope.

The decision caused considerable comment in Great Britain and aroused some protests, but the Government took the step, and for the first time since Tudor days connection was re-established. Sir Henry Howard, as Minister Plenipotentiary, headed the British mission to the pope from 1914 to 1916. He was then succeeded by Count de Salis, a member of a well-known English family, despite his name, and the title, which is one of the Holy Roman Empire, was conferred by the popes as in the case of Count Plunkett, the Irish politician. Count de Salis, who is still at the Papal Court, has a brother in the county, Maj. Edward de Salis, attached to the Canadian Army Corps.

As a matter of fact, the post of ambassador to the pope is seemingly a new one. In olden days the pope had his own representatives at the courts of the various rulers, the position of papal legat attaching to certain high bishoprics in the different countries—it still does in Roman Catholic lands. Cardinal Pole was the last papal legate in England, and shortly preceding him was Cardinal Wolsey, whose career Henry VIII. abruptly terminated in 1530 with the axe.

England seceded from the papal monarchy in 1534, when Henry VIII. broke with the Holy See finally simply because he would not brook the pontiff as his superior. "Bluff King Hal" thereupon proclaimed himself the "only supreme head on earth of the Church of England." Not until his son, Edward VI., ascended the throne did England become Protestant, in 1547, and there reverted to Roman Catholicism for five years under Mary.

Only with the accession of Elizabeth did the Reformation finally prevail in England. King John in the early thirteenth century confiscated property of the Irish clergy when bishops, and kept sees vacant, for which he was finally excommunicated in 1211 and forced back to the fold as a penitent. But the fourteenth century England passed an act preventing Papal interference in certain civil matters, and Wycliffe attacked the doctrine of transubstantiation. Henry VIII. ousted the monasteries and gave their lands to his favorites.

Some historians credit the beginnings of modern diplomacy to the system of Papal envoys to the Court of Constantinople inaugurated by Pope Leo I. in 440. The Papal legates of the Middle Ages had great powers, as Roman Catholic sovereigns—and all were then Roman Catholic—bowed to that they now held their kingdoms from the pope and owed him obedience. The legati a latere, next to the highest forti, had the privilege of wearing crimson garments and golden spurs and riding a white horse. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 declared that the popes should be diplomatic correspondents of the first class.

Strangely enough, the first Concordat, or mutual agreement, between the almighty power of ancient Rome and the papal authority for the administration of church affairs in that country was concluded with England during the reign of Henry Anselm with Henry I. It was abrogated in 1534, and, of course, the present arrangement has not re-established it, though the See of Rome is always willing to make concordats with Protestant countries as such.

France denounced her last concordat with Rome in 1905, after it had been in force for more than a century. The concordat with Belgium still remains in force in operation. That with Italy, made in 1817, was suppressed some fifty years ago by the Italian Government, and Austria's of 1855 was denounced in 1870, but until before the Great War the emperor retained his prerogative of appointing bishops. The concordat of Holland abandoned her concordat. The Russian concordat of 1847 was never applied by that country whose state religion is the Greek Church. But to-day in Germany, Bavaria, Prussia and Hanover all retain the concordats they established with the pope nearly a century ago. Spain, Portugal and Montenegro also retain this pact with Rome.

Coal Pit to Fame.

Apart from labor leaders, have you noticed the number of men of mark who began their careers amid the grime of British coal mines? D. R. Hiley, president of the Baptist Union of England, worked as a youth in a colliery. So did Vincent Evans, two of whose pictures hang in the Miners' Federation offices in London; Tom Burke and Morgan Kingston, the operatic singers; Prof. Joseph Jones, of the Birmingham Memorial College, and Brig.-Gen. Godfrey Jones, D.S.O., Harry Lauder, and many others.

CHANGING AIRPLANES.

Steam Power Will Drive Them Predicts Expert.

The airplane of the future, according to the prediction of a writer in London Tit-Bits, may be driven by steam turbines, navigated by a pilot on the lookout, who will transmit his orders to the engine room like the captain of a ship.

It may be able to land almost anywhere, and be large enough for use in war time to carry groups of soldiers for tactical operations.

The writer makes a suggestion that a mainless type may be evolved, for the to-pedoing of battleships from the air or the ramming of enemy aircraft.

"We are developing two engines which are quite different from the normal aeronautical engine," said Sir E. L. Ellington. "The first is one in which an inclined disc on the shaft takes the place of the crank in the ordinary engine. Such engines have been used for steering gear in submarine work, and an engine for aeronautical purposes of this type shows considerable promise.

"The second engine is a steam turbine. It is generally believed that there is a limit in the size of the cylinders which can be used in the ordinary gasoline engine, and that this limit is probably about 100 horsepower for aero engines. The British engine with the largest number of cylinders now under construction is the Napier Club with 16 cylinders, and designed to give 1,000 horse-power."

An apparatus is being developed at the Royal Aircraft Factory for automatic mechanical control of machines, both longitudinally and laterally, by means of a gyroscope. With the advent of large twin engines, and machines with four or more engines, the demands on the strength of the pilot when moving large controls began to approach the physical limits of the ordinary man, and the complication of the gasoline supply put a severe strain on the mental capacity of the pilot.

Three machines are now under construction or consideration, for the purpose of investigating the problem of engine control.

One, a boat seaplane, under construction, has two propellers in the wings, driven by two engines geared together in the hull; the second, which is being constructed has four engines, geared together, driving two propellers. "In the third, which is only in the design stage," said Sir E. L. Ellington, "one or two engines contained in the fuselage drive two propellers in the wings.

"In such machines the pilot will be relieved of control of the engines, and will signal his orders to the engine room by means of a telegraph, in the same way as is done on board ship.

A machine is now being constructed in which the depth and structure of the wings are such that engines can be installed in the wing structure.

Another possibility is that of completely reversing the blades of the propeller, to act as an air brake.

EASTER A FIXED DATE.

Matter Was Brought Up In British House of Lords.

In the business world, as well as in the religious, the date of Easter is regarded as of great importance. Easter marks the beginning of the spring trade and to a large extent an early Easter means an early start for the year.

This year Easter came unusually early—March 27. It was so early that the women were decidedly out of luck in putting on their spring hats at that time.

It is absurd, of course, as a member of the British House of Lords points out in proposing a fixed date for the Easter feast, that we should celebrate the birth of Christ each year Dec. 25, and celebrate his resurrection on a date ranging anywhere from March 22 to April 25. Obviously, one date or the other must be wrong, and as a matter of fact both are.

There has been a great deal of agitation, at one time and another, in favor of making Easter fall on a fixed date, like Christmas. But the traditional reasons against such a reform are so weighty that there is very little chance of its being adopted.

The merchants and the manufacturers and wholesalers of seasonal goods would like very much to have Easter fall on the same date every year. So would the college authorities and students and also the women who have to "hang themselves" so to keep up with the fashions.

With Easter pinned down to a given date, people could arrange their programs accordingly and they would not, as now, find their date schedules thrown out of gear a month and more from year to year. Milady might then get her new spring hat in time for Easter and feel reasonably assured that she would not have to put it away in the box for another month on account of a blizzard.

Easter is defined as the first Sunday after the paschal full moon—that is the first Sunday after the full moon that occurs on or next after March 21, or presumably the vernal equinox. It cannot be earlier than March 22 or later than April 25.

The paschal moon for the purpose of reckoning Easter, however, is not the real moon, but a sort of arbitrary moon and there are special rules for finding the date which need not be gone into here. If the full moon falls on Sunday, Easter is the following Sunday.

[illegible] can actually fall on March 21 or 22. This year it was on the 24th; but in reckoning Easter March 21 is taken as the date for the paschal moon is based on European longitudes, and not on American. If local longitude was the standard, Easter might be a different date in Europe than in America.

The first full moon after March 21 this year was on March 23, about 3 p.m. on this continent. But this means 8 p.m. in London and 9 p.m. in Rome; in China it will be the next day, March 24.

It will be 1932 before Easter will come as early as March 27 again. Next year it will be late—April 16—and in 1923 it will be April 1.

Why the Car Was Wanted.

Sir William Orpen, R.A., who was the official artist on the Western front, several of whose picture may be seen in the Canadian War Memorials collection, tells the following story against himself in "An Onlooker in France."

Sir William arrived at Amiens and met his friend and brother-artist, Mr. Munnings, who was upset because he had no sable brushes.

"He was, in fact, in a state of panic," remarked Sir William, "and said, 'Do you mind my asking you three questions?' 'Not at all,' I said. 'First,' he said, 'have you got a car?' 'Yes.' 'Second, have you got any sable brushes?' 'Yes.' 'Third, will you lend me some?' 'Yes,' I said, and handed him all I had.

"When I was leaving I said to Munnings, 'What about those sable brushes, Munnings?' He replied: 'Don't you remember I asked you three questions?' 'I do remember you asking me something.' 'Well,' said he, 'I've forgotten the question I asked was, 'Have you got a car?'

"What has that got to do with my sable brushes?" I asked. 'A man who has to "hang themselves" will drive to Paris and get some more for yourself. I have'nt a car.'"

ABLE TO DO HER WORK

After Long Suffering Mrs. Peasey Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Toronto, Ont.—"I suffered with irregular menstruation, was weak and run down, could not eat and had terrible headaches. The worst symptoms were dragging down pains, so bad at times I thought I would go crazy and I seemed to be smothering. I was in this condition for two or three years and could not seem to work. I tried all kinds of medicine and had been treated by physician but received no benefit. I found one of your booklets and felt inclined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I received the best results from it and now I keep house and go out to work and am like a new woman. I have recommended your Vegetable Compound to my friends and if these facts will help some poor woman you may use them as you please."—Mrs. J. F. Peasey, 387 King St., Toronto, Ontario.

If you are one of these women do not suffer for four or five years as Mrs. Peasey did, but profit by her experience and be restored to health.

A Non-Glare Lens at $1.25 per pair

and others at Higher Prices.

Good Advice Regarding your Battery during winter.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE

Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

PRINTING

All Classes of Job Printing are handled by this office. We have the Stock, and complete Machinery, and guarantee our Workmanship

Loose Leaf Ledger Forms
Loose Leaf Ledgers
Counter Check Books

Express Printing House

John Street, - Napanee

Wilson's Hardware Store

Your Harvest Needs

Plymouth Binder Twine

Plymouth Hay Fork Rope

It pays to buy the Best.

Hay Fork Chain, Hay Fork Pulleys, Hay Forks.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138

HARRY B. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store, Napanee
9-5-m

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street, Strictly Private and Confidential.

FALL FAIR DATES.

Brighton—September 16-17.
Belleville—September 5-7th.
Centreville—Sept. 16-17th
Colborne—September 27-28th.
Campbellford—September 20-21st.
Frankford—September 15-16th.
Kingston—Sept. 20-26th.
Marmora—September 26-27th.
Napanee — September 13-14-15th.
Norwood—October 11-12th.
Ottawa—Sept. 9-19th.
Odessa—October 7th.
Picton—September 20-24th.
Roblins Mills—Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st.
Shannonville—Sept. 17th.
Stella—Sept. 28th.
Stirling—September 22-23rd.
Toronto—Aug 27-Sept. 10th.
Tweed—September 28-29th.
Wooler—September 2nd.
Warkworth—October 6-7th.

NEAR POST OFFICE

Harry Seymour's boot repair shop. Honest workmanship, fair prices. Try us.

We close every Wednesday, during May, June, July, and August at noon.

F-R-E-E

1000 watches absolutely free. Owing to the enormous success of our previous puzzle advertisement, which gained for us hundreds of new clients, who, being so pleased with their free watch, that they are now our permanent customers, we have decided to further advertise and gain recognition in 1000 new homes, by giving away another 1000 valuable watches, to those who are clever enough to fill in the missing letters in the following phrase.

T-ES- W--CH-S A-E F-L-Y G--R-NT-ED

By correctly filling in the missing letters, you can obtain absolutely free a watch, that will equal for time any solid gold watch made, which is sufficiently proven by the large number of testimonials that we have received. Solve this puzzle correctly and comply with our simple condition of which we will write when we inform you if your reply is correct, write clearly, your name and complete address, so that we may without delay inform you of your success.

REX MANUFACTURING CO. DEPT. 167 117 Commissioner St. Montreal

There is a DIFFERENCE!

Once you hear the Amberola you will realize it. The difference is in the *music*. The Amberola is clear, mellow, *pure*—a very pleasing change from shrill "talking machines" and harsh, metallic phonographs.

Come to our store today. Hear

EDISON'S NEW DIAMOND

AMBEROLA

You will like it, we're certain. Nothing can stand in the way of your owning it, because you can have the Amberola on *practically your own terms.* Or if you wish to give it a thorough trial you may have

"Three Days of Good Music—FREE"

in your own home, without cost, without obligation.
Come today. If you can't call—write or phone.

R. B. ALLEN,
Market Square

Can Your Next Winter's Heat.

By buying your coal from Van-Luven while you can get it.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh fruits in season. St. Lawrence sugar, high grade flour. Fresh groceries arrive each week. Try Thompson's Tea.

THOMPSON BROS.

No More Shipping.

The Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association will not ship cattle or hogs until further notice.

S. C. S. McKIM, Manager.

Purchased a Farm.

Reeve Kimmerly, Kaladar, has purchased a dandy farm near Napanee comprising 150 acres and the price, we understand, is a "pretty" one. Claude Aikenbrack will move on to it and we all regret very much to lose such an estimable family from Kaladar.

Baby Chicks.

Last chance to secure them this season. We have them all age and popular breeds. First come, first served, while they last. We want your surplus hens, any number, also cockerels and roosters.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.,
Headquarters for Poultry.
Phone 103. 25-c

National Sanitarium Campaign.

Will all subscribers who have not returned their envelopes, kindly hand same to Mayor Graham or the Royal Bank. There are a large number of patients waiting for the completion of the new building and every day these patients wait shortens their lives. Quick help is needed now. Will you do your part to help some poor sufferer from tuberculosis receive much needed treatment in a modern sanitarium? ACT QUICKLY.

IT HAPPENS EVEY DAY!

A man struck a match to see if his gasoline tank was empty—it wasn't.

A man patted a strange bull dog to see if the critter was affectionate—it wasn't.

A man looked in the muzzle of a gun to see if it was loaded—it was.

A man touched a wire to see if it was charged—it was.

A man speeded up to see if he could beat the train over the crossing—he couldn't.

A man spent all his earnings, expecting something to turn up for a rainy day—it didn't.

Canning Requirements.

Agate and Aluminum Preserving Kettles, Crown and Perfect Seal Fruit Jars; metal tops, Dominion tread rubber rings, all at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Going Out of Business.

F. Chinneck expects to close up the business this month. All goods at reduced prices.

Coal Oil Stoves?

New Perfection, Florence Wickless or Ignition Coal Oil Stove will insure kitchen comfort these warm days. Get one at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Leased Glen Island.

R. H. Williams, Toronto, has leased Glen Island from John C. Dernell, its present owner, with an option to purchase the property. Mr. Williams proposes to put Glen Island on the map as a summer resort.

The Congregations of St. Andrews, Grace and Trinity Churches.

Will join their church services for the next six weeks. The services July 17th will be in Grace church, Rev. A. J. Terrill preaching; July 24th in St. Andrews, Rev. A. J. Terrill preaching; July 31st, in Trinity, Rev. Dr. Shorey preaching; Aug. 7th in Grace, Rev. Dr. Shorey preaching; Aug. 14th, in St. Andrews, Rev. A. J. Wilson preaching; Aug. 21st in Trinity, Rev. A. J. Wilson preaching.

Canada's Share is 300 Millions.

Canada's share of the reparations which Germany is to pay the British Empire has been fixed by the Prime Minister' Conference at $300,000,000. Under the decision of the Supreme Allied Council, the total German reparations bill is placed at 6,500,000,000 pounds or roughly speaking, thirty billion dollars. Of this gigantic sum, the British Empire is alloted 22 per cent., and under the decision reached on Saturday last, Canada is to receive 4.5 per cent. of the British total. This works out at about $300,000,000, or in other words it represents about one-eighth of the Canadian National debt. Whether Germany will be able to pay the whole or any substantial part of this and if so, when, is a different matter.

Car Afire on Highway.

On Saturday afternoon an unfortunate accident occurred on the Kingston highway about seven miles east of Napanee, when a party of tourists from West Collingswood, N.J., discovered their car was on fire. At first one of the party smelled something burning and stopping to investigate discovered the back seat to be in flames. Mr. Giaspell, the owner of the car, endeavored to smother the flames before the fire got much headway and in less time than it takes to tell, the car was a mass of flames and was completely burned. The occupants were fortunate enough to save themselves and their baggage. Mr. and Mrs. Giaspell and family were touring from Toronto intending to catch the Cape boat at Kingston, on their homeward journey. The car was a Briscoe and no fire insurance was carried on it.

Nine Chickens Hatch Out in Crate of "Fresh" Eggs.

One of the business firms of Bancroft village had occasion to purchase a crate of eggs from a farmer one day last week. The following day a customer came in and asked for fresh eggs. On opening the crate the first question proved all right. A queer sound came from the second section and the merchant investigated. To his surprise, he found nine young chicks hatched out in the crate. Remembering he had a "Biddy" at home who would welcome the young, he at once took them to their foster-home, where they are doing nicely. Just how many more will arrive on the scene the merchant is not in a position to say. This is a new way of delivering chickens and a convenient way for merchants to increase their poultry flocks. The weather has been extremely hot in that district, but none suspected it was hot enough for open-air incubation.

Leaving for Napanee.

Rev. A. J. Terrill, B.A., B.D., Mrs. Terrill and daughter, Miss Catherine, left on Wednesday for their new home in Napanee, carrying with them the best wishes not only of their own congregation but of many friends of other denominations. Rev. Mr. Terrill during his two years residence here has had a very successful pastorate of the Methodist church. As a preacher his discourses have been a pleasure to listen to, given with a fluency of speech that few possess, and expressing an understanding of human nature that appealed with helpfulness to the heart of any earnest listener. As a pastor, his executive ability has also been of a great help to his Board of Trustees and Stewards in the general business of the church. In the Boy Scout movement Mr. Terrill gave much of his time to the boys as Scout Master and his true sportsmanship was greatly admired by them. In the Ladies' Aid, W.M.S., Sunday School and other work of the church, Mrs. Terrill's services have been no less helpful than her husband's, and she has in her unassuming way won the sincere friendship of all.—Norwood Register.

CHEESE SALES.

Napanee, 1,205 at 23¼c.
Madoc, 285 at 24 3-16c. to 24¼c.
Picton, 00 at 23 5-16c.
Perth, 828 at 23½c. to 23¾c.
Montreal, 1,014 at 23c. to 23 7-8c.

FOR FORD CARS

Sedans-Coupe-Touring-Runabouts-1-ton Trucks-Tractors and Tractor Implements

See PAUL & SMITH,
NAPANEE FORD DEALERS

GARAGE—Dundas St. East. Phone 198

A Fine Assortment of Fabrics to Select from

Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds

as well as

Plain Indigo Blues and Mixture Greys

Leave Your Order Early for Your New Spring Suit

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

Rev. A. J. Terrill, Preacher.
10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Shortened Evensong.

Refrigerators.

White enamel interior, A No. 1 throughout, at last year's prices at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Electrocuted in Toronto.

Mr. Earl Loucks received a telegram on Tuesday morning informing him that his brother, Clayton Loucks, an employee of the City Hydro-Electric at Toronto, was electrocuted in that city on Monday.

Married in Toronto.

A wedding of interest to the young people of Napanee took place in Toronto on Friday evening last, when Mr. Ross Sills, son of Mr. Albert Sills, North Fredericksburgh, and a former employee of Wallace's Drug Store, was married to Miss Hazel Roblin, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Jas. Roblin, Napanee. Both young people have been residents of Toronto for some time. The Express joins with their many Napanee friends in wishing them every joy.

CAMDEN EAST.

Miss Annie Hicks, Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Coakwell and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hogeboom, Conway, visited his mother, Mrs. Maria Hogeboom.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Amey spent Sunday last at Fred Switzer's, Desmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goodwin, and son, Arnott, Toronto, motored from Toronto on Sunday last to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Skinner.

Mrs. Hogeboom and Mrs. Annie Hinch visited at Mrs. John Bell's, Desmond, recently.

Rev. Mr. Latimer preached an eloquent sermon to the Orangemen of the local lodge on Sunday evening, July 10th.

Miss Doris Vary is visiting Miss Muriel McGinness at Varty Lake.

Mrs. North, Picton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Simmons, who is very ill.

Geo. Riley and family are camping at Varty Lake.

Mrs. L. H. Stover spent a day recently in Kingston.

Miss Carmaleata Lambert, eldest daughter of John Lambert, had the misfortune to break her collar bone when she was thrown from the buggy.

A genuine Gillette Safety Razor with 3 blades for $1.00 at WALLACE'S DRUG STOE on Saturday night, July 23rd.

King George's Family Name.

"What is the King of England's name?" is a question that is often asked. On this point, "The Private Life of King Edward VII." says: "It is a popular error to suppose that the surname of the Prince of Wales is Guelph because that is the family name of the house of Brunswick, from which the present sovereign is descended. When the Queen (Victoria) married, she, by the law of the land, changed her name, as do the humblest of her subjects. The Prince Consort, who came from the house of Saxony, bore the surname of Wettin, and the Queen by marriage with him took that name. The Prince of Wales, therefore, and his children, though Guelph by descent, are really Wettin by name." This surname, however, was changed by a royal decree, issued in 1917, which reads: "Our house and family shall be styled and known as the House and Family of Windsor, and all descendants in the male line of our grandmother, Queen Victoria, who are subjects of these realms other than the female descendants who may marry, or have married, shall bear the same name of Windsor."

Got His Knife Back.

W. F. Chapman, of the Light and Power Department at Brockville, when a boy, attended school at Maple Grove, near Gananoque, Ont., where he was taught by Margaret Garrett. One day the teacher took away a large jackknife, with which he was mutilating a desk. She died a few days ago near Ottawa, and at her request, the knife has been returned to Chapman, after a lapse of fifty-two years.

Barnet Refrigerators—the world's best. See them at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

GETTING READY FOR THE LENNOX FAIR

Now is the time when everyone should be asking the question, "What can I do to help along the Fair?" The Fair should be considered, as it is a county institution and nothing will go farther in booming a county as a whole, than a first-class County Fair. What adds more brilliancy to the exhibits in the main building than a fine display of bright flowers? The Napanee Horticultural Society is giving a series of prizes for the best cut flowers and potted plants and six special prizes varying in value from $2.00 to $5.00 will be awarded for the best display of asters, the best table bouquet, the best drawing-room bouquet, the best hand bouquet, the best sword fern and the best fern of any other variety. Here is an opportunity to add to the attractiveness of the fair with the prospect of winning a prize worth while. The season for cut flowers will be far advanced by the time the fair opens, yet with care the bloom can be held in check and in any event there should be many varieties in bloom by the middle of September. Then there are the potted house plants and the ferns to fall back upon. Don't say to yourself "Oh! I haven't anything but a few small blossoms." Bring your few small blossoms to the fair and help swell the exhibit. If you get a prize, well and good, if not you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you did your little towards making the fair a success. Tell your friends to bring and induce your neighbor to contribute something too to the floricultural exhibit. Little energy in their direction will produce wonderful results. All that is required is that we all pull together and give our flowers a chance to show what they can do towards adding brilliancy and cheerfulness to what can be made the finest county fair in the province. Don't forget your flowers!

FOUR IN FAMILY NEARLY KILLED BY STRYCHNINE

Suffering from an administration of poison, believed to be strychnine, Mrs. Mary Brigden, 1990 Ontario street, Kingston, is dangerously ill in the Hotel Dieu, while her three daughters, Doris, aged 16 years; Agnes, aged 14 years, and Mona, aged 12 years, are also critically ill.

It is not thought that Mrs. Brigden will recover, but the conditions of the children are such that they will likely recover, unless complications set in. While details of the case are meagre it is thought that the poison was administered by the mother to herself and children.

For some time Mr. and Mrs. Bridgen have not been living together, and on July 7th, in Toronto, a Judge's Order was handed out giving custody of the two younger children to the father.

Mr. Bridgen was taking the two children by auto to his home in Trenton on Friday morning, and some distance past Cataraqui they simultaneously became very ill. A doctor was called and ordered the children to the Hotel Dieu.

In the meantime Mrs. Bridgen and her eldest daughter also became very ill at their home on Ontario street. Dr. Ruttle was called, and in rendering first aid he discovered that the mother and daughter were suffering from administration of poison, which evidently was strychnine.

Immediately they were rushed to the Hotel Dieu, where Mrs. Bridgen's condition failed to improve, and up to date she is reported as being in a very serious condition, with only small hopes held out for her recovery. The symptoms of the four being the same, physicians concluded that all had been poisoned. The children responded somewhat to treatment given, but it was apparent that the mother had received such a quantity of poison that her life is despaired of.

The latest reports state that the mother and children are all progressing favorably and have good chances for recovery.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF SCHOOL FAIRS.

School fairs are to the boys and girls of the land what the larger fairs are to the adults. By this time they should be thoroughly organized; prize lists published and circulated and programmes of proceedings prepared, the two indeed given in one publication. These fairs increase in number every year and are proving of inestimable value in the agricultural education of the young and even in beneficially influencing the more mature. Of course boys' and girls' clubs are the prime feature of the fairs, but entries are usually accepted from children who are not members of any such organizations. Agricultural Representatives all testify to the splendid effect the fairs are having upon farm life and agricultural pursuits generally. One, for instance, writes "I do not know of any one thing which is a greater factor in improving the farm production and the farm industry of the country than the school fairs ..... In addition to bringing direct, practical results, school fairs have had a very effective influence in encouraging teachers to take up the teaching of agriculture in the public schools." Another says: "The importance of the school fair cannot be overemphasized. It teaches our future farmers how they can take the most out of the soil. It makes our rural people better and happier." In recognition of the truth of the old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," a programme of sports is usually included in the days list of proceedings.

Paridie.

Passenger Boat "Paridie," will run every day from Napanee to Picton and return, leaving Napanee at 7 a.m., leaving Picton for return at 2 p.m., excepting Saturdays, leaving Napanee at 6 a.m., enroute for Adolphustown and Picton, stopping at all docks if flagged. 28-tf

Masters & Tierney
Undertakers

Motor and Horse Equipment

'Phones:
Office 30. Residence 145.

Wallpaper

New season's designs now in stock.

Come and select your requirements while we have a full stock.

All our new papers are 22 inches in width, which makes less matching and fewer joins.

WINDOW SHADES. POLES, TRIMMINGS.

CORNER CENTRE AND MILL STREETS

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Wm. Fox presents Buck Jones in his latest picture "TWO MOONS." Also next episode of "A SON OF TARZAN."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

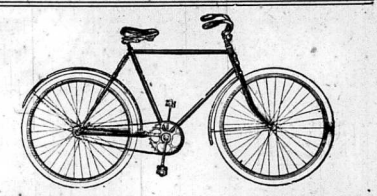
Mary Miles Minter in "EYES OF THE HEART," a special comedy drama in 5 parts.
Also next episode of "KING OF THE CIRCUS."
And a comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Pathe presents Blanche Sweet in a 6 reel special, "A SIMPLE SOUL."
And Smiling Bill Parsons in a two reel comedy, "PINK PYJAMAS." It's a scream.

Regular admission 10 and 15c.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.
8-tf



NEW BICYCLE SHOP

Have opened up our new shop opposite Strand Theatre.

NEW BICYCLES

Just arrived. New Wheels, both ladies' and gents' in black and colors.

Some Good Second-hand Bicycles from $15.00 up. Come and see them at our new store.

Bicycle Parts and Accessories. High-Class Repairing.

W. J. NORMILE, Napanee

JUST ARRIVED

ONE CAR

CANADA CEMENT

ONE CAR

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

REDUCED PRICES

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

MICHAEL MAKER'S

Dry Goods Store

Latest Announcement

Look! Listen! and Save Money

From Friday, July 1st
Until further notice

Special For You---With every $6.00 (Six Dollars) worth of goods purchased in this store there will be given to you—free of charge—a first-class HOUSE BROOM.

Free! Free! Free!

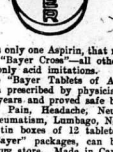
You are specially invited to come and take a look around yourself.

You haven't got to buy—you will buy of your own accord. TO COME—IS TO SAVE.

M. MAKER'S Dry Goods Store.

HOW YOU CAN TELL A GENUINE ASPIRIN

Only Tablets with "Bayer Cross" are Aspirin—No others!



There is only one Aspirin, that marked with the "Bayer Cross"—all other tablets are only acid imitations.

Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger "Bayer" packages, can be had at any drug store. Made in Canada.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents
Fleet St., London, E.C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, by whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
Barrister
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83
OFFICE—North Side Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN
Barrister and Solicitor

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES

OFFICE : Grange Block, 60 John 26m Street, Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

Hearing a Show.

We have all spoken of the proverbial pin to be heard dropping, and the silence that could be felt, but Mr. Graham Bell made a statement on May 17, 1878, "Silence and fear a shadow" by interrupting the action of light upon selenium.

Prof. Willoughby Smith carried out this idea, and soon after heard the sound produced by the action of a ray of light upon a bar of selenium in connection with a telephone.

The experiment excited great interest at the time because the telephone and photophone were then in their infancy.

How was it done? A series of flashes of light were allowed to fall upon selenium, causing intervals of light and darkness. The sound that the current varied, and if the flashes succeeded each other quickly enough, and with sufficient regularity, a musical note was heard by a person listening at the telephone.

Moreover, by placing a small mirror whereby light was reflected upon a distant selenium cell, aided by lenses suitably arranged, Mr. Graham Bell was able to obtain articulate sounds at about 700 feet.

Selenium is a rare element, somewhat resembling sulphur. In its vitreous state it is a bad conductor of electricity, but in crystalline form it is a very good one, and when exposed to light the electric resistance is diminished considerably.

Canada's Loss In Platinum.

Dr. H. M. Ami has returned to his home in Ottawa, after three months in London as acting governor of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, and technical adviser to the high commissioner. While in Mentone, where he had been sojourning on the Riviera for health, Dr. Ami was requested by the Department of Mines to accept the position during the absence of Dr. W. G. Miller, of Toronto.

Referring to platinum and other precious metals of the same group occurring in the Sudbury district, Dr. Ami says that the bureau has actively considered this matter with a view to recovering the weights and values which should come from this valuable mining centre. Probably $50,000,000 worth of platinum metals have been lost to Canada annually for 25 years past.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

"Babe" Ruth made his 32nd homer.

The Windsor Jockey Club meeting opened on May.

Motoring accidents are reported to be increasing.

Chatham suffers from most violent storm of years.

The French Senate ratified the Treaty of Trianon.

May Day Orange celebration were held during the day.

A $100,000 fire took place on Richmond street, Toronto.

Miss Annie Fortescue, Australian educationist, visits Toronto.

A member of a well-known West York family is electrocuted.

Farmers' Union defeats his light heavyweight title in October.

Miss Violet McQuaker of Owen Sound drowned at the Sauble.

The U. S. steamer Western Front is afire off Land's End, England.

Three boys were hit by autos in Toronto on Monday last night.

Thermometer climbed nine degrees on Monday, with no sign of change.

An auto ran into a milk truck in Toronto. The milk driver was killed.

The court sustains injunction against Grain Commission of Inquiry.

Belfast was the scene of one of the bitterest fights in history during the week-end.

Record crowds in Toronto find relief from heat at that city's fine bathing beaches.

Herman Steppler, Kitchener, wanted for beating his wife, was found dead at his home with his throat slashed.

Rev. Peter Campbell, Toronto, one of the pioneer missionaries of the Methodist church, is dead, aged 85 years.

Through the generosity of Mr. C. Cockburn, Minico, a drinking fountain was installed at Stop 14, on the Lake Shore road.

Percy Ralph Hunt, of the head office staff of the Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto, has been missing for several days. Mr. Hunt worked as usual last Tuesday, but since that time he has not been heard from.

WEDNESDAY.

A big Orange procession was held in Belfast.

"Babe" Ruth adds two homes to his record.

Toronto-St. Simon's beat Orangeville, 4 to 3.

De Valera and his lieutenants arrive in London.

Suspect foul play in death of Kitchener man.

Ulster leaders declare against surrender of rights.

Best Pal won the Frontier Handicap at Windsor.

Build canals, not warships, says Sir Adam Beck.

Another series of automobile accidents is recorded.

Castle of Llandovery Castle on trial at Leipzig.

U. S. Senators fight bill banning beer as a medicine.

There was a heavy slump in the price of raspberries.

Andrew Bigger drowns in river above Niagara Falls.

Ex-Ald. Mr. of Lindsay dies suddenly at summer home.

Canada-West Indies agreement has been ratified by Barbados.

Mary Lasker, British golf champion, may play in Canada.

Toronto baseball team beat Reading in both games on Tuesday.

Veterans discuss forming amalgamation to play active political role.

Gerald F. Sharkey, Toronto, was killed in a motor smash at New York.

Preparations to hold biggest celebrations in history of the province.

More small fires are reported in Northern Ontario, but nothing serious.

John Goodmeyer drowns while his wife is helpless on beach at Ward Island, Toronto.

Yukon reverses prohibition law of 1920, and will revert to the sale of liquor as a beverage.

Hector Hawker, the first aviator to essay a flight across the Atlantic, was killed at Hendon, England, while dying.

Italian colony in Beaverdale, Pa., driven into the hills by citizens, following the determination to get rid of "Black-handers."

THURSDAY.

Sinn Fein release the Earl of Brandon.

Storm wrecks ore bridge at Sault Ste. Marie.

Heat claims several more victims in Ontario.

Holland is eager for invitation to conference.

Hail cut swath many miles long in Southern Alberta.

Lloyd George and De Valera hold first conference.

Germany raises refuses to pay municipal tax in Holland.

Scottish soccer tourists beat Bethlehem, Pa., eight goals to one.

Guards fire on Farm found not guilty of ill-treating prisoners.

David O'Brien, Peterboro', killed in train wreck near Madoc Junction.

Premier Kaiser and British geologists, lost to Travers and Marston.

Toronto baseball team beat Reading twice, winning four games in two days.

John McGraw and Charles Stoneham have sold the Havana Jockey Club.

Toronto Scottish beat Fort William 4 to 0, in the Connaught Cup series.

Farmers in Western United States reap harvest by moonlight owing to the heat.

Shoe Retailers' Convention told large costs control the price of footwear.

The University of Toronto arranges course of lectures on town planning.

Toronto breweries cannot cope with rush of orders as 19th approaches.

The death rate for Toronto during June was the lowest for that month since 1911.

Jim Barnes, U. S. golfer, who was detained by immigration authorities at Ellis Island, New York, is released.

FRIDAY.

A big gold strike is made in Alaska.

Lloyd George makes an appeal for peace.

Paris is celebrating the fall of the Bastille.

The Prince of Wales is invited to visit Japan.

Single G. paged a mile in two minutes at Toledo.

Canadian scores at Bisley are below the average.

Harvey St. Denis drowns in Hamilton Bay while bathing.

Dream of Allah won the Provincial Handicap at Windsor.

The Leafs defeated the Newark baseball team, 6 to 2.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Lionel Clarke is reported ill.

Premier Lloyd George and Eamon de Valera meet in conference.

Gas Commissioner names new gas rates for Southern Ontario.

A large number of visitors from the United States reach Toronto.

Georges Carpentier sailed for home on the La Savoie on Thursday.

Leroy Rennie was beaten in the Canadian tennis singles competition.

The annual statement of Cooks Bros., Ltd., showed a sharp drop in profits.

Sir George Foster has been awarded an LL.D. by Edinburgh University.

An unknown man drowns in Toronto bay while his young companion disappears.

A Durham county constable was fined in the police court for a breach of the O. T. A.

Toronto employers and workmen hold joint discussion of building trade conditions.

SATURDAY.

Drought is destroying harvests in Swiss valleys.

Admiral Sims gets many letters of congratulation.

Pitcher Ogden, Baltimore, has won twenty games.

Premier Lloyd George again confers with De Valera.

Bratford to pave street to give work to unemployed.

Electric storm strikes White House, Toronto.

The public prosecutor at Leipzig asks for small sentences.

Marmora township farmer killed by lightning in hay mow.

Farmers think grain flattened by storms will turn out all right.

Bennett and Holmes will play on the Canadian Davis Cup team.

Over $1,400 was collected at the Marquis testimonial game.

The Toronto Internationals won their sixth consecutive game.

Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, sends to Belfast for colleagues.

Drowning loss in first half of July in excess of figures of last year.

All National League games were postponed Friday because of rain.

Ward 4, Toronto, assessment figures show increase of $9,803,343.

Mother and three daughters are in Kingston Hospital from poisoning.

Capt. A. Potts, York Rangers, fined $400 for breach of temperance act.

Utilities commissions reported to have purchased property adjoining the Board of Trade building.

The Toronto Presbytery refuses to act on the vote of the congregation of West Church to retire minister.

MONDAY.

Ajom won the feature event at Windsor.

Germany is successful in arranging credits.

Lloyd George meets de Valera again to-day.

Canadian Exchanges were closed on Saturday.

The New York Kilties are half a game behind Cleveland.

Danger of uprising in Silesia again reported from Berlin.

Sinn Finn leader issues manifesto on self-determination stand.

The Scottish soccer team won two more games in the United States.

The Toronto baseball team and Newark broke even on Saturday.

Mary Pickford, wife of Windsor, was drowned in the Detroit river.

Forest fires are raging around Gilenruie, in vicinity of Kingston.

America's big dirigible built in Britain, is to cross the Atantic soon.

Japan is anxious to limit debate on issues at Washington conference.

Auto bandits make two hold-ups in west end of Toronto, but get little.

Three little girls were drowned near Island Cottage on the Ottawa river.

Thomas Gnadinger and team was killed by lightning at Aberdeen, Sask.

Toronto Scottish beat Fort William 11 to 0 in a Connaught Cup game.

The naval inquiry on the United States policy upholds Admiral Sims' stand.

Blood poisoning from a bee's sting causes death of Newboro, Ont., woman.

Last-hour rush to fill cellars before to-night taxes capacity of carriage men.

A wily prisoner in Toronto obtains detective's confidence and makes getaway.

Daniel McDonald, aged 60, of Gravenhurst, was struck by a train and killed.

Alice Roy, aged 24, and two nieces, aged 8 and 6, drowned in Ottawa river.

The discovery of a body solves the mystery of the missing timber probe witness.

The Italian Catholic Church in Toronto observes the Festival of Mount Carmel.

The schooner Bowdoin, with the Donald B. MacMillan's exploring party, has left for Baffin's Land.

The steamer Rapids King, with 3339 passengers, is on the rocks; the passengers were taken ashore.

Expedition Stars for Baffin's Land.

EAST BOOTH BAY, Me., July 18.—The schooner Bowdoin, which left Wiscasset on Saturday on the first leg of a voyage to Baffin's Land with Dr. Donald B. MacMillan's exploring party, anchored in the harbor here Sunday night. She left early Monday for Sydney, N.S. Dr. MacMillan is spending the week-end at his home in Freeport.

The explorer and six adventurous followers sailed down Sheepscot river on Saturday last amid cheers and the cheers of 2,000 friends and admirers, including Governor Baxter, who was a classmate of Dr. MacMillan at Bowdoin College.

Sinn Feiners Mutiny.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 18.—Ninety Sinn Fein prisoners recently brought from Ireland to Princetown Prison, near here, mutinied Saturday. When the men were paraded Saturday morning they refused to go to work, despite the persuasions of the governor and deputy-governor of the prison. They finally had to be forced back to their cells by the large staff of warders.

Another slight disturbance occurred in the prison on Sunday, but no details have been given out.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
RICH IN VITAMINES
MADE IN CANADA

The importance of Vitamines in food is being recognized at the present time to a greater extent than ever before. It has been conclusively demonstrated that yeast is rich in this all important element. Many people have received great benefit physically simply by taking one, two or three Royal Yeast Cakes a day. Send name and address for free copy "Royal Yeast Cakes for Better Health."

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

THREE GIRLS DROWNED.

Searching Parent Found Bodies Floating In River.

OTTAWA, July 18.—Three Ottawa girls were drowned Saturday afternoon near the Chats Rapids. No one saw the drowning and there is only conjecture to go on as to how the fatality occurred.

The victims are Miss Alice Roy, aged 24, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Roy, Express avenue, and her two cousins, Yvette Chatillon, aged eight, and Annette Chatillon, aged six, only daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Hector Chatillon of Rochester street.

Mr. Roy is a civil servant in the Excise Department of the Customs Department.

For some years Mr. and Mrs. Roy have had a summer cottage on an island near Fitzroy Harbor on the Ottawa. They have been staying there for some weeks. Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Chatillon and their children came to spend the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Roy. They arrived at the cottage about two o'clock in the afternoon.

Miss Roy, who had been at the cottage for some days, took her two young cousins out to pick flowers. They returned to the cottage about four o'clock in the afternoon and presented Mrs. Chatillon with a beautiful bouquet. They left, expressing the intention of picking up another bouquet for Mrs. Roy. That was the last anyone saw of them alive.

Sunday morning about five o'clock Mr. Chatillon, who was still searching, espied the body of his niece, Miss Roy, floating near the shore. A short time later, the bodies of his two daughters were found by a neighbor. They were floating also near the shore, but about 300 feet farther down stream.

Welcome for Baron Byng.

OTTAWA, July 18. — The official program for the reception of Baron Byng at Quebec has been announced. The plans include an official reception of the incoming Governor-General at King's Wharf, Quebec City, by the members of the Dominion Cabinet and other state dignitaries. The party will proceed from the wharf to the Quebec Legislative Assembly, where the ceremony of the swearing in will be held along strictly official lines, and without presentation of addresses or speeches.

Following the official ceremony, Baron Byng will be entertained at luncheon at the Chateau Frontenac by the Cabinet Ministers. In the evening Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, will give an official dinner at Government House.

An Echo From Home.

A headmaster once wrote on a school boy's report, "A good worker, but talks too much." The rule of the school was that during the holidays each boy must get his report endorsed by his father. In this case the report came back with a brief comment attached, "You should hear his mother!"

Indian Chiefs to See the King.

BRANTFORD, July 18.—The advocates of the appeal of the Six Nations Indians to the foot of the throne against encroachment of their rights are now trying to secure the funds to send two chiefs to see King George. They have been unable yet to collect sufficient money for the visit.

Heat Kills Farm Hand.

COBOURG, July 18. — The first death from heat prostration in this locality occurred about three miles east of the town. The victim, Frank Beland, 23 years old, lived about 24 hours after lapsing into unconsciousness as he was going to the house from the hay field. He was born in Ireland, and has a sister residing at Guelph.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio

RAPIDS KING IS ASHORE

Exciting Time When Steamer Went on Rocks.

Steering Gear Failed to Respond and Vessel Was Driven on Barnhart's Island In the St. Lawrence Rapids — Was Subsequently Refloated and Proceeded Under Her Own Steam.

CORNWALL, Ont., July 18.—The palatial steamer Rapids King, of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, was beached on Saturday at the head of Barnhart's Island in the St. Lawrence Rapids, about ten miles west of Cornwall, as the result of an accident which befell her about 12.45 p.m. on Saturday. The vessel was, however, gotten off the rocks at 8.30 Sunday evening and went down the river under her own steam. All of her 329 passengers were safely removed from the ship by the middle of the afternoon. They had been detained on board the vessel from the time the accident happened. When the passengers and baggage had been removed it was found that the boat could be worked off the rocks, and she was safely floated after the steering gear had been repaired during the day.

The damage sustained by the ship will not be great.

The boat had on board about 329 passengers and a crew of 75, making a total of 404 souls, as well as three or four automobiles. Everything went well from the time the steamer left Prescott, until she was between a quarter and a half mile from completing her trip through the Longue Sault Rapids. Then the steering gear went out of commission, despite the prompt efforts of the pilot, and the big boat lurched to one side. The turbulent waters of the rapids caught the vessel as it twisted her nose upstream at an angle to the northwest and drove her stern fully twenty feet on the rocks at the head of Barnhart's Island. There was naturally some excitement among the passengers, about two hundred and forty of whom were tourists, but considering the circumstances and the position the boat was left in, everybody behaved remarkably well. Captain Geo. Barry, who was in command of the Rapids King, is a veteran of the river, and he went about assuring his passengers that they were in no immediate danger, and that as soon as arrangements could be made all would be transferred safely to the mainland and sent on their way. About 1.30 p.m. Captain Batten and the purser, W. M. Bourke, of Montreal, had one of the vessels lifeboats launched in the approach, which is estimated to flow at a speed of nearly 25 miles an hour at that point. The attempt was a hazardous one in such waters, but Captain Barry desired to reach Cornwall to communicate the facts to the company's offices in Montreal. Attempts to guide the lifeboat were failures and the occupants had nothing to do but trust to fate to see them through, with the hope that they would land at a point near Cornwall. The boat was allowed to drift and finally did land west of here in safety.

Nothing could be done in the way of rescuing the passengers before Sunday morning, by which time a lifeboat and two lines had been successfully carried ashore and the ill-fated steamer. The lifeboat first left the steamer with four passengers at 8 a.m. Sunday, two of whom were Mr. Hall, of Ottawa, purchasing agent of the Chicago Joliet Electric Railway Co., of Joliet, Ill., and his wife. The lifeboat was pulled to the island and the party landed back to the steamer again for the next load, the list of passengers being finally increased to eight at a time. The process was slow and rather dangerous, as the lifeboat had to be handled with great care and taken ahead with the swift current to avoid upsetting. And in this connection credit is due Captain Batten and the two members of the Dominion Cabinet and other state dignitaries. The party will proceed from the wharf to the Quebec Legislative Assembly, where the ceremony of the swearing in will be held along strictly official lines, and without presentation of addresses or speeches.

Following the official ceremony, Baron Byng will be entertained at luncheon at the Chateau Frontenac by the Cabinet Ministers. In the evening Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, will give an official dinner at Government House.

An Echo From Home.

A headmaster once wrote on a school boy's report, "A good worker, but talks too much." The rule of the school was that during the holidays each boy must get his report endorsed by his father. In this case the report came back with a brief comment attached, "You should hear his mother!"

Indian Chiefs to See the King.

BRANTFORD, July 18.—The advocates of the appeal of the Six Nations Indians to the foot of the throne against encroachment of their rights are now trying to secure the funds to send two chiefs to see King George. They have been unable yet to collect sufficient money for the visit.

Heat Kills Farm Hand.

COBOURG, July 18. — The first death from heat prostration in this locality occurred about three miles east of the town. The victim, Frank Beland, 23 years old, lived about 24 hours after lapsing into unconsciousness as he was going to the house from the hay field. He was born in Ireland, and has a sister residing at Guelph.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio

JAPAN IS SUSPICIOUS

Thinks Conference Is Anglo-Saxon Plot.

Far Eastern Power Threatens to Refuse to Take Part in Washington Conference—Tokio Government Will Demand to Know Scope and Method of Procedure Before Consenting to Attend.

LONDON, July 18.—A cablegram from the Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Express declares that the Pacific conference is causing greater excitement in Japan than any other international question for years. Officials are thoroughly alarmed at the inclusion of the war guarantee question, fearing that Italy and France will support the United States at Japan's expense.

They suspect an Anglo-American combination which will bring pressure to bear upon Japan. The militarist organs are accusing England of throwing Japan over. It is unlikely, says the correspondent, that Japan will participate in the conference unless satisfied concerning the scope and method of the inquiry.

Country Divided.

TOKIO, July 18. — Japan to-day seems an empire divided on the great issues created by the summons of President Harding to a conference on disarmament and Far Eastern problems. On one side, largely in the ranks of the bureaucrats, there is the view that the proposed conference will be dominated by the Anglo-Saxons and may result in strangling Japan's political and economic development in Asia.

On the other side is a powerful Liberal group, which demands that Japan enter into the deliberations fearlessly, submitting to what it terms resolutely, combating for them with confidence, and not opposing just claims. Haughty and overbearing, they insist, will ruin the cause of Japan.

Both camps agree that Japan is facing a crisis, calling for tact and largeness of vision. Many members of the Privy Council, according to the well-informed Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, are pessimistic about the conference; they contend that the proposal to discuss problems and policies of the Far East indicates covert operations by the United States and Great Britain in an attempt to settle international questions favorably to themselves, the indication of which was to be seen in the attitude of the English towards the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The invitation to China to join in the conference, it is further urged, is additional evidence in support of the theory of a secret purpose on the part of the Anglo-Saxon nations in calling the conference. They argue that China doubtless will strive, with the support of Great Britain and the United States, for a settlement of questions in her favor, resulting in injury to Japanese interests in China. The councillors are quoted as saying:

"Japan should make participation conditional on the settlement of all questions between Japan and the United States, including opening the economic door of all territories in the Pacific to Orientals.

BOMBERS AT WORK.

Abortive Attempt to Blow Up Building In St. Catharines.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 18.—The fourth attempt to blow up buildings here since a year ago last spring was made about three o'clock Sunday morning when a bomb was placed at Titterington Bros. fruit warehouse on Balfour street and an effort made to destroy the building. Two loud reports caused the surrounding away from the building just after the explosion are being held. The damage done is not great, it was proved abortive as very little damage was done. It had been placed at one corner of the building.

"We are unable to find any trace of what was used, unlike the other cases," said Chief Greene, "but we are holding two men who may know something about the matter."

A squad of police in the police auto made such a hurried run to the scene of the explosion when it was reported by telephone that they wrecked their car. The car went over and the officers were pinned down. P. C. Ridgeway was seriously injured.

Two attempts have been made to wreck the Co-operative Bakery on Lower Street with bombs, the first a year ago this spring and last summer an attempt was made to blow up an Italian fruit store on Welland Avenue. In each case it was found the damage last year was heavy, but the second time the bomb did not do the work as was the case Sunday. The police think the same gang is responsible for four outrages.

OIL COMPANY GUILTY

Oil Strike on Peace River.

EDMONTON, Alta., July 18.—Considerable excitement was caused in the city Sunday by the report of an oil strike at Pouce Coupe, where the Imperial Oil Co. and other big interests have been operating. Pouce Coupe is located about one hundred miles west of Peace river. The message received by the Canadian Press correspondent stated that the Imperial Oil drill number one encountered a gas flow of sufficient pressure to operate the outfit several days ago, and Saturday the oil mixture appeared at a depth of 180 feet.

Strike In Military Arsenal.

TOKIO, July 18. — The workers in the military arsenal in Nikko are threatening a strike if demands which they are at present drawing up are not granted.

Two hundred armed bluejackets were landed at Kobe on Sunday to co-operate with 3,000 police, and a company of infantry, who are protecting naval property, as a result of the strike of dockyard workers. One hundred leaders of the strike movement have been arrested.

Acquitted of Wife Murder.

MONCTON, N.B., July 18. — The jury on Saturday afternoon, in the second trial of O. Gaius Steeves, at Hopewell Caps, before Chief Justice McKeown, charged with the murder of his wife, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mrs. Steeves and five of her children were burned to death in their home in Albert County, on February 15. Owing to the peculiar circumstances, Steeves was arrested. At the first trial the jury disagreed.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Manitoba Wheat (In store, Ft. William).
No. 1 northern, $1.56½.
No. 2 northern, $1.53½.
No. 3 northern, $1.50½.
No. 4 wheat, not quoted.

Manitoba Oats (In Store, Ft. William).
No. 2 C.W., 53c.
No. 3 C.W., 50½c.
Extra No. 1, 50c.
No. 1 feed, 49¼c.
No. 2 feed, 45c.

Manitoba Barley (In Store, Fort William).
No. 3 C.W., 78¼c.
No. 4 C.W., 73¼c.
Rejected, 71¼c.
Feed, 72¼c.

Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights Outside).
No. 2 spring, nominal.
No. 3 winter, nominal.
No. 2 winter, nominal.

American Corn (Track, Toronto).
No. 2 yellow, 75c.

Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 3 white, 46c to 47c.

Barley (According to Freights Outside).
Malting, 66c to 70c.

Ontario Rye (According to Freights Outside).
Nominal.

Peas (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba Flour.
First patents, $11.60.
Second patents, $10.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.

Rye.
No. 2, $1.35.

Millfeed (Car Lots delivered, Toronto).
Bran, per ton, $24.
Shorts, per ton, $26.
White Middlings, $29.
Feedflour, $1.60 to $1.75.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, July 18.—Live stock receipts at the Union Yards last night for the week were 128 cars, 2,447 cattle, 1,448 calves, 285 hogs, 5714 sheep, and 400 lambs.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 18.—Cattle, receipts, 200; 50c lower, $5 to $13.

Hogs, 1,600; 25c higher; heavy, $16.50 to 10.75; mixed yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $16.75 roughs, $8 to $8.25; stags, $4.50 to $6.

Sheep and lambs, 400; steady, unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Cattle, 500; compared with a week ago, beef steers, 25c higher; yearlings, 25c to 50c higher; fat she stock steady to 25c higher; other grades steady to unevenly lower; bulls unchanged to 25c higher; bulls, 50c higher; veal calves, 50c to $1 lower; stocker steers steady to 25c higher; feeders dull.

Hogs, 9,000; mostly 25c higher than Friday's average; early good clearance; top, $10.40; bulk better grades, $10.10 to $10.35; packing sows, $8.25 to $9.35; pigs, 10c to 50c lower.

Sheep, 4,000; practically all to packers; compared with a week ago fat lambs, 75c to $1 lower; cull native about steady; yearlings around 15c lower.

Motorman Finds Grease on Rails.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 18.—A report that the street car rails on the Indiantown Hill, in the north end of the city, had been found greased Saturday morning, and that it was only with difficulty that the driver on one of the one-man cars brought his vehicle to a stop, was made to the Public Utilities Department by Percy W. Thompson, manager of the New Brunswick Power Co. Mr. Thompson said that when the first car came out and arrived at the top of Indiantown Hill the motorman found that a material resembling crude oil had been placed upon the rails. He applied sand and brought the car to a stop before it got out of control.

U-BOAT COMMANDER GUILTY

Germans Condemn Man Who Sank British Hospital Ship.

BERLIN, July 18. — Sinking of the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle by a German U-boat under Lieutenant-Commander Patzig, and subsequent shooting at surviving refugees in lifeboats, was a gross violation of international law and the usages of civilized warfare, was the verdict rendered by the special Senate of the German Supreme Court on Saturday.

Germany's highest court found Lieuts. Dittmar and Boldt guilty as "accomplices in manslaughter," and sentenced them to four years' imprisonment, but not in a penitentiary.

The court in its verdict held that Dittmar and Boldt who were officers of the U-boat, was solely responsible for torpedoing the hospital ship in violation of international law. Boldt was compelled to carry out the commands of his superior officer, it was found, but when Patzig ordered the guns trained on the lifeboats filled with survivors, it was the duty of Dittmar and Boldt to have opposed the command in the most energetic manner. They should have threatened to report the action of their commander to his superiors, it is said.

The court held that in this event, Patzig would certainly have refrained from insistence on the execution of his command and the crime would have thus been prevented.

The court held that the fact that the commander made no mention of the sinking in the log book and that efforts had been made to keep the matter secret was conclusive proof that Patzig was aware that he had committed an act contrary to the laws of war.

This and the other oil mixture appeared at a depth of 180 feet.

The sinking of the more regrettable, it said, because the killing of defenceless shipwrecked men constituted not only a gross crime, but also violated the honor of the German navy.

It was further ordered that Boldt be stripped of his uniform and that Dittmar be dismissed from the navy. Patzig has not yet been found.

The Accommodating Coconut.

In the islands of the Southern Seas the coconut palm supplies all the needs of the members of society.

It supplies the natives with lumber to build their homes, their boats, and their utensils.

When the leaves of the tree are young, they are eaten. When they are old, they are woven into hats, baskets, baskets, bedding, paper, and thatch. The ribs of the older leaves are made into spears, arrows, brooms, torches, and paddles.

The flowers of the tree give the natives wine, vinegar, and sugar. The fruit of the palm yields oil, foods, cord, and matting.

It is said that even the roots are sometimes used as food.

Dec's Sting Fatal to Woman.

BROCKVILLE, July 18.—Blood-poisoning originating in the sting of a bee has resulted in the death, at Newboro, Leeds county, of Mrs. Thomas Taylor. Her husband and seven children survive.

Dies From Insect Bite.

LONDON, July 18. — Wilfred Gleen, aged 26, son of Peter Glenn, died on Sunday from the effects of being bitten by an insect while on his vacation three days ago. He was brought home in a serious condition from septic poisoning.

The VOICE OF THE PACK

By EDISON MARSHALL

COPYRIGHT 1920 BY LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY

Dan's glance moved with hers to Cranston. He was standing easily at a distance of a dozen feet; and except for the faintest tremble all over his body, a muscular reaction from the violence of his passion, he had entirely regained his self-composure. This was quite characteristic of the mountain men. They share with the beasts a passion of living that is wholly unknown on the plains; but yet they have a certain quality of imperturbability known nowhere else. Nor is it limited to the native-born mountaineers. No man who intimately knows a member of that curious, keen-eyed little army of naturalists and big-game hunters who go to the north woods every fall, as regularly and seemingly as inexorably as the waterfowl go in spring, can doubt this fact. They seem to have acquired from the silence and the snows an impregnation of that eternal calm and imperturbability that is the wilderness itself. Cranston wasn't in the least afraid. Fear is usually a matter of uncertainty, and he knew exactly where he stood.

It is extremely doubtful if a plainsman would have possessed this knowledge. But a plainsman has not the knowledge of life itself that the mountaineer has, simply because he does not see it in the raw. And he has not half the intimate knowledge of death, an absolute requisite of self-composure. The mountaineer knows life in its simple phases with little tradition or convention to blur the vision. Death is a very intimate acquaintance that may be met in any snowdrift, on any rocky trail; and these conditions are very deadly to any delusions that he has in regard to himself. He acquires an ability to see just where he stands, and of course that means self-possession. This quality had something to do with the remarkable record that the mountain men, such as that magnificent warrior from Tennessee, made in the late war.

Cranston knew exactly what Snowbird would do. Although of a higher order, she was a mountain creature, even as himself. She meant exactly what she said. If he didn't climb from Dan's prone body, she would have shot quickly and very straight. If he tried to attack either of them now, her finger would press back before he could blink an eye, and she wouldn't weep any hysterical tears over his dead body. If he kept his distance, she wouldn't shoot at all. He meant to keep his distance. But he did know that he could insult her without danger to himself. And by now his lips had acquired their old curl of scorn.

"I'll go, Snowbird," he said. "I'll leave you with your sissy. But I guess

"I Guess You Saw What I Did to Him."

you saw what I did to him—in two minutes."

"I saw. But you must remember he's sick. Now go."

"If he's sick, let him stay in bed—and have a wet nurse. Maybe you can be that."

The lids drooped halfway over her gray eyes, and the slim finger curled more tightly about the trigger. "Oh, I wish I could shoot you, Bert!" she said. She didn't whisper it, or hiss it, or hurl it, or do any of the things most people are supposed to do in moments of violent emotion. She simply said it, and her meaning was all the clearer.

"But you can't. And I'll pound that milk-sop of yours to a jelly every time I see him. I'd think, Snowbird, that you'd want a man."

He started up the trail; and then she did a strange thing. "He's more of a man than you are, right now, Bert," she told him. "He'll prove it some day." Then her arm went about Dan's neck and lifted his head upon her breast; and in Cranston's plain sight, she bent and kissed him, softly, on the lips.

Cranston's answer was an oath. It dipped from his lips, more poisonous, more malicious than the venom of a snake. His features seemed to tighten, the dark lips drew away from his teeth. No words could have made him such an effective answer as this little action of hers. And as he turned up the trail, he called down to her a name—that most dreadful epithet that foul tongues have always used to women held in greatest scorn.

Dan struggled in her arms. The kiss on his lips, the instant before, had not called him out of his half-consciousness. It had scarcely seemed real, rather just an incident in a blissful dream. But the word called down the trail shot out clear and vivid from the silence, just as a physician's face will often leap from the darkness after the anesthesia. Something infinitely warm and tender was holding him, pressing him back against a holy place that throbbed and gave him life and strength; but he knew that this word had to be answered. And only actions, not other words, could be its payment. All the voices of his body called to him to lie still, but the voices of the spirit, those higher, nobler promptings from which no man, to the glory of the breed from which he sprung, can ever quite escape, were stronger yet. He tugged upward, straining. But he didn't even have the strength to break the hold that the soft arm had about his neck.

"Oh, if I could only pull the trigger!" she was crying. "If I could only kill him—"

"Let me," he pleaded. "Give me the pistol. I'll kill him—"

And he would. There was no flinching in the gray eyes that looked up to her. She leaned forward, as if to put the weapon in his hands, but at once drew it back. And then a single sob caught at her throat. An instant later they heard Cranston's laughter as he vanished around the turn of the trail.

For long minutes the two of them were still. The girl still held the man's head upon her breast. The pistol had fallen in the pine needles, and her nervous hand plucked strangely at the leaves of a mountain flower. To Dan's eyes, there was something trancelike, a hint of paralysis and insensibility about her posture. He had never seen her eyes like this. The light that he had always beheld in them had vanished. Their utter darkness startled him.

He sat up straight, and her arm that had been about his neck felt at her side. He took her hand firmly in his, and their eyes met.

"We must go home, Snowbird," he told her simply. "I'm not so badly hurt but that I can make it."

She nodded; but otherwise scarcely seemed to hear. Her eyes still flowed with darkness. And then, before his own eyes, their dark pupils began to contract. The hand he held flited and throbbed with life, and the fingers closed around his. She leaned toward him.

"Listen, Dan," she said quickly. "You heard—didn't you—the last thing that he said?"

"I couldn't help but hear, Snowbird."

Her other hand sought for his. "Then if you heard—payment must be made. You see what I mean, Dan. Maybe you can't see it—with the girls that live on the plains. You were the cause of his saying it, and you must answer—"

It seemed to Dan that some stern code of the hills, unwritten except in the hearts of their children, inexorable as night, was speaking through her lips. This was no personal thing. In some dim, half-understood way, it went back to the basic code of life.

"People must fight their own fights, up here," she told him. "The laws of the courts that the plains people can appeal to are all too far away. There's no one that can do it, except you. Not my father. My father can't fight your battles here, if your honor is going to stand. It's up to you, Dan. You can't pretend that you didn't hear him. Such as you are, weak and sick to be beaten to a pulp in two minutes, you alone will have to make him answer for it. I came to your aid—and now you must come to mine."

Her fingers no longer clasped his. Strength had come back to him, and his fingers closed down until the blood went out of hers, but she was wholly unconscious of the pain. In reality, she was conscious of nothing except the growing flame in his face. It held her eyes in passionate fascination. His pupils were contracting to little bright dots in the gray irises. The jaw was setting, as she had never seen it before.

"Do you think, Snowbird, that you'd even have to ask me?" he demanded. "Don't you think I understand? And it won't be in your defense—only my own duty."

"But he is so strong—and you are so weak—"

"I won't be so weak forever. I never really cared much about living before. I'll try now, and you'll see—oh, Snowbird, wait and trust me! I understand everything. It's my own fight—when you kissed me, and he cried down that word in anger and jealousy, it put the whole thing on me. No one else can make him answer—no one else has the right. It's my honor, no one else's, that stands or falls."

He lifted her hand to his lips and kissed it again and again.

And for the first time he saw the tears gathering in her dark eyes. "But you fought here, didn't you, Dan?" she asked with painful slowness. "You didn't put up your fight—or try to run away? I didn't come till he had you done, so I didn't see." She looked at him as if her whole joy of life hung on his answer.

"Fought! I would have fought till I died! But that isn't enough, Snowbird. It isn't enough just to fight, in a case like this. A man's got to win! I would have died if you hadn't come. And that's another debt that I have to pay—only that debt I owe to you." She nodded slowly. The lives of the mountain men are not saved by their women without incurring obligation. She attempted no barred denials. She made no effort to pretend he had not incurred a tremendous debt when she had come with her pistol. It was an unavoidable fact. A life for a life is the code of the mountains.

"Two things I must do before I can ever dare to die," he told her soberly. "One of them is to pay you; the other is to pay Cranston for the thing he said. Maybe the chance will never come for the first of the two; only I'll pray that it will. Maybe it would be kinder to you to pray that it wouldn't; yet I pray that it will. Maybe I can pay that debt only by being always ready, always watching for a chance to save you from any danger, always trying to protect you. You didn't come in time to see the fight I made. Besides—I lost, and little else matters. And that debt to you can't be paid until sometime I fight again—for you—and win." He gasped from his weakness, but went on bravely. "I'll never be able to feel at peace, Snowbird, until I'm seated in the fire before your eyes! I want to show you the things Cranston said of me are not true—that my courage will stand the test.

"It wouldn't be the same, perhaps, with an Eastern girl. Other things matter in the valleys. But I see how it is here; that there is only one standard for men and by that standard they rise or fall. Things in the mountains are down to the essentials."

He paused and struggled for strength to continue. "And I know what you said to him," he went on. "Half-unconscious as I was, I remember every word. Each word just seems to burn into me, Snowbird, and I'll make every one of them good. You said I am better man than he, and sometime it would be proved—and it's the truth! Maybe in a month, maybe in a year. I'm not going to die from this malady of mine now, Snowbird. I've got too much to live for—too many debts to pay. In the end, I'll prove your words to him."

His eyes grew earnest, and the hard fire went out of them. "It's almost as if you were a queen, a real queen of some great kingdom," he said of her, tremulous with a great awe that was stealing over him, as a mist steals over water. "And because I had kissed your fingers, for ever and ever I was your subject, living only to fight your fights—maybe with a dream in the end to kiss your fingers again." When you bent and kissed me on that hill-side—for him to see—it was the same: that I was sworn to you, and nothing mattered in all the world except service and love I could give you. And it's more than you ever dream, Snowbird. It's all yours, for your battles and your happiness."

The great eyes were silent above them, shadowed and dark. Perhaps they were listening to an age-old story, those vows of service and self-gained worth by which the race has struggled upward from the darkness.

"But I kissed you—once before," she reminded him. The voice was just a whisper, hardly louder than the stir of the leaves in the wind.

"But that kiss didn't count," he told her. "It was not at all the same. I loved you then, I think, but it didn't mean what it did today."

"And what—" she leaned toward him, her eyes full on his, "does it mean now?"

"All that's worth while in life, all that matters when everything is said that can be said, and all is done that can be done. And it means, please God, when the debts are paid, that I may have such a kiss again."

"Not until then," she told him, whispering.

"Until then. I make oath that I won't even ask it, or even think it if you should give it. It goes too deep, dear-est—and it means too much."

This was their pact. Not until the debts were paid and her word made good would those lips be his again. There was no need for further words. Both of them knew.

In the skies, the gray clouds were gathering swiftly, as always in the mountains. The raindrops were falling one and one, over the forest. The summer was done, and fall had come in earnest.

The rains fell unceasingly for seven days; not a downpour but a constant drizzle that made the distant ridges smoke. The parched earth seemed to smack its lips, and little rivulets began to fall and tumble over the beds of the dry streams. All danger of forest fires was at an end, however, and Snowbird was no longer needed as a lookout on old Bald mountain. She went to her own home, her companion back to the valley; and now that his sister had departed, Bill had gone down to keep. Bill had gone down to the lower foothills with a great part of the live stock. Dan spent these rainy days in toil on the hillsides, building himself physically so that he might pay his debts.

It was no great pleasure, these rainy days. He would have greatly liked to have lingered in the square mountain house, listening to the quiet murmur of the rain on the roof and watching Snowbird at her household tasks. She could, as her father had said, make a biscuit. She could also roll up sleeves over trim, brown arms and with entire good humor do a week's laundry for three hard-working men. He would have liked to sit with her, through the long afternoons, as she knitted beside the fireplace—to watch the play of her forceful fingers and perhaps, now and then, to touch her hands when he held the skeins. But none of these things transpired. He drove himself from daylight till dark, developing his body for the tests that were sure to come.

The first few days nearly killed him. He over-exercised in the chill rain, and one anxious night he developed all the symptoms of pneumonia. Such

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

WELCOME RELIEF FROM ECZEMA

Complete Treatment That Gives Gratifying Results

He Fell Struggling.

"I had an attack of Blood Eczema so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times.

For four months, I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried "Fruit-a-tives" and "Soothe-Salve".

Altogether, I have used three boxes of "Soothe-Salve" and two of "Fruit-a-tives", and am entirely well."

G. W. HALL.

Both these favorite remedies are sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"Fruit-a-tives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

...a sickness would have been the one thing needed to make the doctor's prophecy come true. But with Snowbird's aid, and numerous hot drinks, he fought it off.

She had made him go to bed, and no human memory could be so dull as to forget the little, whispered message that she gave him with his last spoonful of medicine. She said she'd pray for him, and she meant it too—literal, entreating prayer that could not go unheard. She was a mountain girl, and her beliefs were those of her ancestors—simple and true and wholly without affectation. But he hadn't relaxed thereafter. He knew the time had come to make the test. Night after night he would go to bed half-sick from pain, but the mornings would find him fresh. And after two weeks, he knew he had passed the crisis and was on the direct road to complete recovery.

Sometimes he sat wood in the forest: first the felling of some tall pine, then the trimming and hewing into two-foot lengths. The blisters came on his hands, broke and bled, but finally hardened into callosities. He learned the most effective stroke to hurl a shower of chips from beneath the blade. His back and limbs hardened from the handling of heavy wood—and the cough was practically gone. His frame filled out. His face became swarthy from constant exposure. He gained in weight.

One cloudy afternoon in early November found Silas Lennox cutting wood on the ridge behind his house. It was still an open question with him whether he and his daughter would attempt to winter on the Divide. Dan of course wanted to remain, yet there were certain reasons, some very definite and others extremely vague, why the prospect of the winter in the snow fields did not appeal to the mountaineer. In the first place, all signs pointed to a hard season. Although the fall had come late, the snow was exceptionally deep. The duck flight was completed two weeks before its usual time, and the rodents had dug their burrows unusually deep. Besides, too many months in solitude slowly upon the spirit. The wolf packs sing endlessly on the ridges, and many unpleasant things may happen. On previous years, some of the cabins on the ridges below had human occupants; this winter the whole region, for nearly seventy miles across the mountains to the foothills, would be wholly deserted by human beings. Even the ranger station, twelve miles down a steep ridge, would soon be empty. Of course a few ranchers had homes a few miles beyond the river, but the wild cataracts did not freeze in the coldest of seasons, and there were no bridges. Besides, most of the more prosperous farmers wintered in the valleys. Only a few more days would the road be passable for his car; and no time must be lost in making his decision.

Once the snows came in reality, there was nothing to do but stay. Seventy miles across the uncharted ridges on snowshoes is an undertaking for which even a mountaineer has no enthusiasm. Maybe in the wisest thing, after all, to load Snowbird and Dan into his car and drive down to the valleys. The fall roundup would soon be completed, Bill would return for a few days from the valleys with new equipment to replace the broken lighting system on the car, and they could avoid the bitter cold and snow that Lennox had known so long. He chopped at a great log and wondered what would suit him better—the comfort and safety of the valleys or the rugged glory of the ridges.

But at that instant, the question of whether or not he would winter on the Divide was decided for him. And an instant was all that was needed. For the period of one breath he forgot to be watchful—and a certain dread Presence was at his elbow, and Snowbird was no longer needed as a lookout on old Bald mountain. She went to her own home, her companion back to the valley; and now that his sister had departed, Bill had gone down to keep. Bill had gone down to the lower foothills with a great part of the live stock. Dan spent these rainy days in toil on the hillsides, building himself physically so that he might pay his debts.

It was no great pleasure, these rainy days. He would have greatly liked to have lingered in the square mountain house, listening to the quiet murmur of the rain on the roof and watching Snowbird at her household tasks. She could, as her father had said, make a biscuit. She could also roll up sleeves over trim, brown arms and with entire good humor do a week's laundry for three hard-working men. He would have liked to sit with her, through the long afternoons, as she knitted beside the fireplace—to watch the play of her forceful fingers and perhaps, now and then, to touch her hands when he held the skeins. But none of these things transpired. He drove himself from daylight till dark, developing his body for the tests that were sure to come.

The first few days nearly killed him. He over-exercised in the chill rain, and one anxious night he developed all the symptoms of pneumonia. Such a sickness would have been the one thing needed to make the doctor's prophecy come true. But with Snowbird's aid, and numerous hot drinks, he fought it off.

He had made him go to bed, and no human memory could be so dull as to forget the little, whispered message that she gave him with his last spoonful of medicine. She said she'd pray for him, and she meant it too—literal, entreating prayer that could not go unheard. She was a mountain girl, and her beliefs were those of her ancestors—simple and true and wholly without affectation. But he hadn't relaxed thereafter. He knew the time had come to make the test. Night after night he would go to bed half-sick from pain, but the mornings would find him fresh. And after two weeks, he knew he had passed the crisis and was on the direct road to complete recovery.

Sometimes he sat wood in the forest: first the felling of some tall pine, then the trimming and hewing into two-foot lengths. The blisters came on his hands, broke and bled, but finally hardened into callosities. He learned the most effective stroke to hurl a shower of chips from beneath the blade. His back and limbs hardened from the handling of heavy wood—and the cough was practically gone. His frame filled out. His face became swarthy from constant exposure. He gained in weight.

One cloudy afternoon in early November found Silas Lennox cutting wood on the ridge behind his house. It was still an open question with him whether he and his daughter would attempt to winter on the Divide. Dan of course wanted to remain, yet there were certain reasons, some very definite and others extremely vague, why the prospect of the winter in the snow fields did not appeal to the mountaineer. In the first place, all signs pointed to a hard season. Although the fall had come late, the snow was exceptionally deep. The duck flight was completed two weeks before its usual time, and the rodents had dug their burrows unusually deep. Besides, too many months in solitude slowly upon the spirit. The wolf packs sing endlessly on the ridges, and many unpleasant things may happen. On previous years, some of the cabins on the ridges below had human occupants; this winter the whole region, for nearly seventy miles across the mountains to the foothills, would be wholly deserted by human beings. Even the ranger station, twelve miles down a steep ridge, would soon be empty. Of course a few ranchers had homes a few miles beyond the river, but the wild cataracts did not freeze in the coldest of seasons, and there were no bridges. Besides, most of the more prosperous farmers wintered in the valleys. Only a few more days would the road be passable for his car; and no time must be lost in making his decision.

Once the snows came in reality, there was nothing to do but stay. Seventy miles across the uncharted ridges on snowshoes is an undertaking for which even a mountaineer has no enthusiasm. Maybe in the wisest thing, after all, to load Snowbird and Dan into his car and drive down to the valleys. The fall roundup would soon be completed, Bill would return for a few days from the valleys with new equipment to replace the broken lighting system on the car, and they could avoid the bitter cold and snow that Lennox had known so long. He chopped at a great log and wondered what would suit him better—the comfort and safety of the valleys or the rugged glory of the ridges.

But at that instant, the question of whether or not he would winter on the Divide was decided for him. And an instant was all that was needed. For the period of one breath he forgot to be watchful—and a certain dread Presence was at his elbow. He forgot to be watchful—and a certain dread Presence was at his elbow. He went to his car and drove down to the valleys. The fall roundup would soon be completed, Bill would return for a few days from the valleys with new equipment to replace the broken lighting system on the car, and they could avoid the bitter cold and snow that Lennox had known so long. He chopped at a great log and wondered what would suit him better—the comfort and safety of the valleys or the rugged glory of the ridges.

At this point, the problem of saving her father's life fell wholly into her hands. His broken body could not be carried over the mountain road to physicians in the valleys. They must be transported to the ranch. It would take them a full day to make the trip, even if she could get word to them at once; and twenty-four hours without medical attention would probably cost her father his life. The nearest telephone was at the ranger station, twelve miles distant over a mountain trail. The telephone line to Bald mountain, four miles off, had been disconnected when the rains had ended the peril of the forest fire.

It all depended upon her. Bill was driving cattle into the valleys, and he and his men had in use all the horses on the ranch with one exception. The remaining horse had been ridden by Dan to some distant marshes, and as Dan would shoot until sunset, that meant he would not return until ten o'clock. There was no road for a car to the ranger station, only a rough steep trail, and she remembered, with a sinking heart, that one of Bill's missions in the valley was to procure a new lighting system. By no conceivable possibility could she drive down that mountain road in the darkness. But she was somewhat relieved by the thought that in all probability she could walk twelve miles across the mountains to the ranger station in much less time than she could drive, by automobile, seventy miles down to the ranches at the foothills about the valley.

Besides, she remembered with a gladdening heart that Richards, one of the rangers, had been a student at a medical college and had taken a position with the forest service to regain his health. She would cross the ridge to the station, phone for a doctor in the valleys, and would return on horseback with Richards for such first aid as he could give. The only problem that remained was that of getting her father into the house.

He was stirring a little now. Evidently consciousness was returning to him. And then she thanked heaven for the few simple lessons in first aid that her father had taught her in the days before carelessness had come upon him. One of his lessons had been that of carrying an unconscious human form—a method by which even a woman may carry, for a short distance, a heavy man. It was approximately the method used in carrying wounded in No Man's Land: the body thrown over the shoulders, one arm through the fork of the legs to the wounded man's hand. Her father was not a particularly heavy man, and she was an exceptionally strong young woman. She knew at once that this problem was solved.

The hardest part was lifting him to her shoulders. Only by calling upon her last ounce of strength, and tugging upward with her arms, was she able to do it. But it was fairly easy. In her desperation, to carry him down the hill. What rest she got she took by leaning against a tree, the limp body still across her shoulders.

It was a distance of one hundred yards in all. No muscles but those trained by the outdoors, no lungs except those made strong by the mountain air, could have stood that test. She laid him on his own bed, on the lower floor, and set his broken limbs to the best she could. She covered him up with thick, fleecy blankets, and set a bottle of whisky beside the bed. Then she wrote a note to Dan and fastened it upon one of the interior doors.

She drew on her hob-nailed boots—needed sorely for the steep climb—and pocketed her pistol. She thrust a handful of jerked venison into the pocket of her coat and lighted the lamp. The forest night had fallen, soft and vibrant and tremulous, over the heads of the dark trees when she started out.

CHAPTER IV.

Snowbird felt very glad of her intimate, accurate knowledge of the whole region of the Divide. In her infancy the winding trails had been her playground, and long ago she had acquired the mountaineer's sixth sense for traversing them at night. She had need of that knowledge now. She slipped into her free, swinging stride; and the last beams from the windows of the house were soon lost in the pines behind her. It was one of those silent, breathless nights with which no mountaineer is entirely unacquainted, and for a long time the only sound she could hear was her own soft tramp in the pine needles. The trees themselves were motionless. That peculiar sound, not greatly different from that of running water which the wind often makes in the pine tops, was entirely lacking. Not that she could be deceived by it—as stories tell that certain wanderers, dying of thirst in the barren hills, have been. But she always liked the sound; and she missed it especially tonight.

She felt that if she would stop to listen, there would be many faint sounds in the thicket—those little hushed noises that the wild things make to remind night-wanderers of their presence. But she did not in the least care to hear these sounds. They do not tend toward peace of mind on a long walk over the ridges.

The wilderness began at once. Whatever influence toward civilization her father's house had brought to the wilds chopped off as beneath a blade in the first fringe of pines. This is altogether characteristic of the Oregon forests. They are much too big and too old to be tamed in any large degree by the presence of one house. No one knew this fact better than Lennox himself who, in a hard winter of four years before, had looked out of his window to find the wolf pack ranged in a hungry circle about his house. Within two hundred yards after she had passed through her father's door, she was perfectly aware that the wild was stirring and throbbing with life about her. At first she tried very hard to think of other things. But the attempt wasn't entirely a success. And before she had covered the first of the twelve miles, the sounds that from the first had been knocking at the door of her consciousness began to make an entrance.

If a person lies still long enough, he can usually hear his heart beating and the flow of his blood in his arteries. Any sound, no matter how faint, will make itself heard at last. It was this way with a very peculiar noise that crept up through the silence from the trail behind her. She wouldn't give it any heed at first. But in a very little while it grew so insistent that she could no longer disregard it.

Some living creature was trotting along on the trail behind, keeping approximately the same distance between them.

To be continued.

The Totem Pole.

While the totem poles, which are still, to be found in the villages of Indians in many parts of North America, appear to be a form of idol, they are really nothing more than a sign-post, or indication of the name of the families residing there—for the carvings with which they are decorated indicate crudely but effectively the titles by which these families are known.

Just as the inhabitants of Europe overcame the handicap of a growing population by adopting names which signified their occupation or place of residence, the North American Indians took the names of the different animals which they hunted or some other outstanding characteristic of their life. One family, for example, would be known as the "Bears" and so on, for the further purpose of differentiation, the individuals would be called "Black Bear," "Growling Bear," "Angry Bear" and the like—the name of the animal itself would be the title of the whole and the different species would indicate the separate members, carvings on the "totems"—or "family tokens"—showing at a glance which of these resided within a village, although usually only the chiefs attained this honor.

Smokers and Germs.

Strong tobacco smoke blown into glass cases containing small pieces of thin paper soaked in germ-cultures such as the bacilli of cholera, influenza, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and meningitis proved that tobacco smoke can affect only the weakest germs, and then only after long exposure, the experiment showing no effect on the typhoid and diphtheria germs. After making a number of experiments an Italian professor has come to the conclusions that not only does tobacco smoke fail to kill germs, but it is apt to breed colonies of smokers and render them less resistant to the attacks of germs.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Opium Drops
INFANTS CHILDREN
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infants
Fac Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, MONTREAL, P.Q.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES 40 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

LUMBER!

Joist and Timber up to 30 ft.

Shingles, Lath, Cedar Posts, Wallboard, Vulcanite Roofing, Sash, Doors, and all kinds of Mill Wood.

ROBERT LIGHT, Richard Street.

Telephone 53. Napanee, Ont.

To Speed Up Our Industries
—Use Long Distance!

"I AM reorganizing business methods — speeding up the mechanism of industry, multiplying the number of sales, reducing the cost of selling, and making it possible to accomplish more in the business day.

"I give you the right of way into Everyman's office. In the midst of a conference, listening to your rival's salesman, reading a telegram or special delivery letter, he will stop — and listen to Long Distance.

"I am the quickest Messenger on earth, reliable, never sick or on holiday, never too tired to work all night, always ready to serve you. 13,000 trained telephone employees make it possible for me to render such service.

"From the office I direct the operation of branches — buy and sell everything — make new customers — stimulate and encourage salesmen — forestall competition — verify credits — pacify customers — collect bills. I have been called 'the greatest business-getter in the world.'

"For the factory and warehouse, I speed up and direct incoming and outgoing shipments — take advantage of a favorable turn in the market to secure coveted materials or supplies—order new parts to replace broken equipment.

"I am the wonder-servant of the age — your cheapest and most faithful employee, The Long Distance Telephone."

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

COST OF LIVING DROPS.

Figures Show Slight Improvement In Canada.

Statistics recently compiled by the Department of Labor at Ottawa showed that at the close of May last the cost of necessaries of life in Canada was considerably less than in the previous December, but was still 72 per cent. higher than in December, 1913.

Retail prices of food were 65 per cent. higher than in the last month of 1913, fuel (coal, wood and coal oil), 100 per cent. higher; rents, 40 per cent. higher; clothing, 92 per cent., and certain other items grouped under the head of sundries, 87½ per cent.

The statistics showed how prices which rose first under the impetus of war conditions continued to rise until 1920 and then, with the exception of fuel prices and rents, the price of shelter began to decline. Food prices rose steadily until July, 1920, when they reached a point 130 per cent. higher than the levels of 1913. Then they began to subside until at the end of May, 1921, they were 65 per cent. higher than in 1913 and slightly less than in December, 1917.

Clothing, too, rose steadily in price until in July, 1920, it was 160 per cent. higher than in 1913. At the end of May last clothing prices were still 92 per cent. higher than at the close of 1913, although there had been spectacular drops in the prices of wool, raw cotton and hides.

Fuel in 1914 and 1915 was cheaper than in 1913. After 1915, however, it rose rapidly. In 1916 fuel prices were 10 per cent. higher than in 1913; in 1917 they were 34 per cent. higher; in 1919, 66 per cent. higher; in July, 1920, 91 per cent. higher; in December, 1920, 118 per cent. higher; in May, 1921, fuel had declined, but were still double what they were in 1913.

Rents, too, dropped in 1914 and again in 1915, when they were 16 per cent. lower than in 1913. They then began to rise gradually, but although there has been a good deal of talk of rent profiteering, they were in December, 1920, only 39 per cent. higher than in 1913, and in May last 40 per cent. higher.

The fluctuation in the cost of living as a whole, compared with December, 1913, were as follows:

December, 1914, 2 per cent. higher.
December, 1915, 4 per cent. higher.
December, 1916, 19 per cent. higher.
December, 1917, 43 per cent. higher.
December, 1918, 61 per cent. higher.
December, 1919, 79 per cent. higher.
July, 1920, 101 per cent. higher.
December, 1920, 92 per cent. higher.
May, 1921, 72 per cent. higher.

HEROES WHO DIED.

Men Won the V. C. But Did Not Live to Wear It.

A number of those brave Canadians who were honored in death by the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross.

David Richardson, chief of police of Chilliwack, B.C., is the father of a heroic son, Pte. James Richardson, of the 15th Battalion, who piped his battalion "over the top" and so inspired the men that they tore through the barb wire entanglements that blocked them from their objective. After some bombing, Piper Richardson went back to recover his pipes, though warned not to do so. He has never been seen since.

Pte. John B. Croak, of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, met his death after leading his platoon in a brilliant charge which captured three machine guns and their crews.

Corpl. Harry G. Minett, of Ridgetown, Ont., rushed a Hun machine gun post, killed the whole crew and then turned the gun on the foe. He fell while cleaning out an enemy bombing post.

Lieut. James E. Tait, of Winnipeg, took a rifle and dashed ahead of his company to silence a concealed machine gun. His company then captured twelve machine guns and twenty Germans. He directed his men until he died.

One of the most heroic exploits was that of Corpl. Joseph Kaeble, the only unwounded man in his section when 50 Huns came charging to the Canadian trench. Kaeble jumped over the parapet and holding his Lewis gun at the hip, emptied one magazine after another into the advancing enemy and although wounded several times by fragments of shells and bombs, he continued to fire and entirely blocked the trench by his determined stand. Finally, firing all the time, he fell backwards into the trench mortally wounded. While lying on his back in the trench, he fired his last cartridges over the parapet at the retreating Germans, and before losing consciousness, shouted to the wounded about him "Keep it up, boys, do not let them through. We must stop them."

Pte. Jas. P. Robertson, of Medicine Hat, rushed a foe machine gun, killed four of the crew, turned the gun on the rest of the fleeing gunners, kept down the fire of the Hun snipers, and in rescuing the second of two wounded men he was himself killed.

Lieut. R. G. Combe, of Winnipeg, was killed by a Hun sniper after he had led his company in repeated charges and taken 80 prisoners.

Pte. John G. Pattison, of Calgary, bombed an enemy gun post, finally overcoming and bayonetting the gunners.

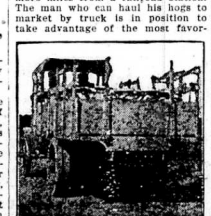
Sergt. Ellis W. Sifton, of Walkerton, Ont., alone charged a machine gun nest, killed all the crew and held the post until his own men could advance, but he was killed as they moved up.

Lieut. Samuel L. Honey, son of a Methodist minister, in St. Catharines, single handed cleaned out a machine gun nest which enfiladed his men, taking the gun and ten prisoners.

Pte. Claude J. Nunney, of the 38th Battalion, went from post to post through a heavy enemy barrage and by his cool courage greatly inspired the men of his company. The enemy were repulsed and a critical situation saved. He died of wounds.

Lieut. F. W. Campbell, of Mount Forest, though almost the whole of his detachment had been wiped out, took two machine guns over the parapet, arrived with one gun at the Hun line, held his position there though exposed to very heavy fire, and halted the enemy advance.

Sergt. Hugh Cairns, of North Saskatoon, took a Lewis gun and facing the Hun fire rushed a machine gun post, killed the crew of five and captured the gun. Later he led a party that captured 50 of the foe, and again with a bottle patrol he came on a party of 60 and forced them to surrender. Finally he was rushed by the Huns and killed.



Motortrucks Help Dairying.

The motortruck is being received with open arms by the farmers everywhere. It is very valuable to the hog producer who lives within 50 miles of a big market. It is also valuable to him who lives ten or more miles from a railroad station. The man who can haul his hogs to market by truck is in position to take advantage of the most favorable conditions. The closer he lives to the market, of course, the better off he is in this respect. The motortruck within certain limits not only reduces transportation charges but it also saves shrinkage, which is a mighty important item in these days of high prices. It is important at any time, regardless of what hogs bring on the market.

But it is along dairy lines that the motortruck is possibly even more valuable, because the dairyman who is selling milk and cream has to market his products either daily or three times a week.

Most Valuable Truck for Dairyman.

FARM COLD STORAGE

Have an Up-to-date Equipment for Farm Produce.

The Farm Refrigerator a Great Boon —You May Put the Heated Term Out of Bounds Early After Harvest Cultivation.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Cold storage practice so far has been connected with the large produce warehouses in our towns and cities. These establishments could not do successful business if their plants were not provided with large storage chambers kept cool and in other particulars suitable for the long storage of perishable products of the farm, such as eggs, butter, cheese, fruit, and so forth. Some plants are not so far distant after all, the farmers may become sufficiently well organized to build and equip mechanical cold storage warehouses of their own, whereby they will be able to keep complete control over the products of their own labor until they are disposed of to the consuming public. The extent to which individual farmers may make use of such cold storage plants on their farms is necessarily limited because the quantities of products required to be stored at any one time are small. The exceptions are very large fruit or dairy farmers, and even in these special lines of farming it might be a paying proposition in all cases to erect an expensive cold storage plant. Personally, I believe the problem of cold storage on the farms should be handled through co-operatively-owned warehouses provided with adequate cold storage facilities.

Apart, however, from the question of a cold storage with up-to-date mechanical equipment for the farm or farmers' association as suggested above, there is the problem on almost every farm pertaining to the storage for a few days of small quantities of various foods used on the table from day to day, such as butter, meat, milk, etc. It is certainly a great saving and matter of convenience to have on the farm a small cold storage chamber or refrigerator in which to keep these very perishable articles of food in a good fresh and wholesome condition for use on the table during the warm season of the year. This is made possible by the use of ice, and as it is procurable in almost every district of this country at a reasonable cost, there is no excuse for farmers not laying by in the winter season a few tons in some cheap form of ice-house. In the summer time this ice will be found most useful for cooling the milk and cream, supplying an ice-box or refrigerator in which the butter, for example, may be kept firm, the milk and cream sweet, and the foods in good condition for the table day by day. With ice always so handy and the best of cream available, it is possible for the housewife to make such delicious and wholesome delicacies as ice-cream, sherbets, and many delightful and cool drinks, all of which are most refreshing and stimulating to the folks on the farm in the hot and busy season of the year. In case of sickness, too, ice is sometimes a necessity. There is no doubt then about the fact that every farmer would find a supply of good ice a great advantage in many ways, whether it be stored in some building from which it is removed as required or in some form of small ice-cold storage where it cools automatically a small refrigerator room adjoining the ice storage room. There are several types of small ice-cold storages suitable for use on the farm. In using these small ice-cold storages, however, it must be kept in mind always that the temperature cannot be maintained lower than about 40 or 45 degrees Fahrenheit scale, which of course is not low enough to keep perishable products like fresh meat longer than a few days, and large quantities of perishable articles must not be stored in a small chamber, nor too many loads at one time, in spite of this limitation it will pay any farmer to have a supply of ice, preferably stored in a small ice-cold storage that needs no outside help. In a subsequent article I will deal with a few of the most common and practicable forms of small ice-cold storages for the farm.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Beet Growers Can Make Good Syrup.

Shortage of sugar need have no terrors for the sugar beet grower. A rich sweet syrup that can be used for all cooking purposes, serving as a substitute for sugar, can be made from sugar beets, according to the investigations of the Federal Department of Agriculture and chemists of the Minnesota College of Agriculture. A bushel of good beets will make from three to five quarts of syrup. When the beets in the quantity mentioned should be cut into thin slices and put in a barrel or wash boiler and covered with boiling water and allowed to stand for one hour. The water should then be drawn off and strained through a cloth into a kettle or wash boiler for evaporation. When the syrup has been sufficiently concentrated by the process of boiling it down it should be poured while hot into sterilized glass jars and the cans closed tight. Beets that have been stored several months can be converted into good syrup provided they were fully mature when harvested.

Why Not Start A Family Budget?

"Keeping accounts," says a Wisconsin woman, "keeps me from buying bargains I do not need and thus saves me money."

"Just that one lecture at the bank on the value of the household budget," remarked a Duluth woman, "has helped me in a lot of ways."

Longest Aerial Tramway.

Contract for an aerial tramway from the Premier Mine, in British Columbia, to tidewater, has been awarded to a Spokane company. The line will be nearly twelve miles long, with a drop of about 120 feet to the mile. The tram line, bunkers, and unloading devices will cost a quarter of a million dollars.

Natural and Beautiful.

For natural beauty and pleasing color effects it is hard to beat some of the old-fashioned flower gardens made up of annual plants.

Furs---Real and Spurious

THE increase in the demand for furs during the past several years has been phenomenal, and it will be good news to womankind to learn that as a result of big falls in the prices of many skins there is every prospect of cheaper furs next winter.

It is announced that the Fur Department of the Russian Government holds 11,000,000 furs for export abroad. Large stocks of furs are also held at Leipzig, the German fur centre, and intensive hunting and trapping in Canada has made its effect felt. Big drops have been recorded in prices at the last fur sales in America.

The decline in prices at the recent London fur auctions was sufficient in most cases to justify hopes of lower charges for muffs, coats, necklets, and stoles by the end of the year. On the other hand a few of the rarer kind of skins advanced in price.

Not only, as formerly, are furs being made up into garments designed primarily for warmth during the winter, such as coats, scarfs, muffs, caps, and the like, but in addition are in ever-growing demand as an article of ornamentation at all seasons of the year. Furthermore the hair of many of the furred animals is employed in large quantities each year in the making of felts and similar fabrics.

As a natural result, in the growth of the demand for furs, increasingly greater numbers of the more valuable fur-bearing animals are, year after year, being killed, and at such a rate as to overbalance the natural tendency toward increase. Certain mammals, once abundant, stand, today, in alarming proximity to extinction.

This growth in the rarity of certain furs has given rise to the ubiquitous attempts to furnish purchasers with imitations. The attempts have been legion, and considerable success has attended upon many of them. Sealskin, ermine, fox, bear, beaver, sable, chinchilla, otter, and others can be purchased at suspiciously reasonable prices, and seem to be suspiciously abundant. This is because it is now possible so to clip, dye, pull, and otherwise alter furs of certain types, that their original appearance is entirely lost, and that they may be sold under names not their own.

Inferior furs, remodelled, may be sold under the names of furs much superior in wearing quality or in warmth, as for example when remodelled rabbit is sold for ermine or remodelled muskrat is sold to you for your coat collar as seal of some sort or other at ten times its legitimate value, warmth and durability considered. The pelts of animals from warmer latitudes such as the opossum, marmot, (woodchuck), raccoon, Manchurian dog, and certain species of monkeys are worked up and altered by skilful dressers into products very much different from their originals.

The names which are given to such remodelled furs are usually the names of animals of colder latitudes, which possess furs of quality superior to those of warmer zones in respect to suppleness and durability of the skin, durability of the fur, closeness and softness of the under, or fur-hair, and fulness and length of the over or protective hair.

Not only is there this natural difference between furs from animals of warm and cold latitudes, but another, an artificial difference, exists as well. This is the difference produced by the dyeing and processing to which the warm latitude furs are subjected during the alteration process which often renders the individual hairs brittle and the whole fur less durable than it would have been in an unremodelled state.

A comparison, recently set forth in the Scientific American Monthly, of the relative durability of furs when subjected to their wearing qualities is very illuminating. For comparison, the fur of the sea-otter is assigned a standard of 100. Of chinchilla, relative durability is given as 15, ermine 25, fox (natural) 40, fox (dyed) 20-25, beaver 90, kolinsky 25, marten (skunk) 70, mink (natural) 70, mink (dyed) 35, mole 7, muskrat 45, nutria 25, opossum 37, rabbit 5, raccoon (natural) 65, raccoon (dyed) 50, sable 60, seal (fur) 80, squirrel (gray) 20-25, and wolverine 100.

There is also given a table of usual misnomers in furs. For instance, the American sable is often sold as Russian sable; goat, (dyed) as bear of various kinds; hare (dyed), as sable or fox, of various kinds; kid, as lamb; woodchuck (marmot, dyed) as mink, sable, marten and skunk; muskrat, as mink and sable; nutria, as beaver and otter; opossum (sheared and dyed) as beaver; rabbit (dyed), as chinchilla; hare (white), as fox; and goat (dyed), as leopard.

The writer, after setting forth the foregoing facts, proceeds to point out the need of some certain criterion by which furs can be indubitably identified, as a species. It may be mentioned in this connection that the remodelling and mis-naming of furs reached such a pitch in England that several years ago the London Chamber of Commerce forbade the further employment of misleading terms. Such legislation must have a salutary effect in countries other than England. Where scientifically accurate methods of determination of the specific status of furs can be made available it would seem that the standardization of furs might be, with advantage, brought about.

Town dwellers are usually darker of hair than country people.

Inward Guilt.

The new Chinese Ambassador in London, Mr. Wellington Koo, has a pretty wit.

Someone read aloud to him a paragraph from a newspaper about a Chinaman who committed suicide by eating gold-leaf.

"Don't know why that should have killed him," remarked one member of the company.

"Ah, possibly, he was overwhelmed by a consciousness of inward gilt," suggested Mr. Koo.

Racecourse Rhymsters

WHAT has become of the rhyming tipster who was such a familiar and popular figure on English racecourses a couple of generations ago?

He was generally an eccentric, long-haired character, the butt of the race-going crowd; but somehow he had the trick of spotting winners.

As long ago as 1829, when the Derby winner, Frederick, who started at the handsome odds of 33 to 1, was ridden to victory by Forth, a jockey who would never see his sixtieth birthday again, "Bob the Rhymer," a famous character of his day, predicted this sensational win in these lines:

Of all the names, from Bob to James,
And Jonathan to Jack,
There's only one that takes my eye,
'Tis Frederick I'd back.

In 1838, when knowing turfmen confidently asserted that the odds against Lord Kenney colt, Phosphorus, were "all Lombard Street to an orange," one poetic tipster spotted him in the following couplet:

'Tis over; the trick for the thousands is done;
George Edwards on Phosphorus the Derby has won.

And sure enough Phosphorus, the hopeless outsider, won the race in the last few strides.

In the following year the same poet, whose name is forgotten, made another sensational score by naming Sir Gilbert Heathcote's Amato, contemptuously dubbed the "coughing pony," as the winner of the "Blue Ribbon."

"Amo, Amas," I learnt at school
When I was a beginner;
"Amato," too, comes back to me
In time to tip the winner.

Amato actually started at 100 to 8; and, to the amazement of all onlookers, won with comparative ease.

In the middle of last century "Rhyming Richard," a humorous Scotsman, had a great vogue on English racecourses; and no wonder, for he brought off some wonderful tips! He was the only one who spotted Caractacus as winner of the 1843 Derby—a prophecy which set every sportsman shaking with laughter, for Caractacus was the most hopeless of outsiders, without a friend outside his stable. And, to reduce any chance he might have had, he was to be ridden by a stable-lad.

Nevertheless "Rhyming Richard" pinned his faith to him in the following lines, among others:

One horse should pass the winning chair,
Be sure Caractacus is he!

Never was poet more inspired; for Caractacus, who started at 40 to 1, magnificently ridden by the boy, Parsons, beat his thirty-three rivals, and won by a neck from the Marquis.

It was the same rhymer who foretold Thormanby's victory in the 1860 Derby; and Kettledrum's in the following year. Of the latter colt he wrote:

Confusion to the lips unsweet,
The fiend who denied 'em!
I stand aloof and boldly beat
A Kettledrum for freedom.

Kettledrum, though not quite as outsider, started at 16 to 1, and was so cleverly ridden by Bullock that he came in an easy winner. Thus the third successive winners in three successive years. When Hermit scored his sensational victory in 1867, at a cost of £100,000 and odds to the last Marquis of Hastings, the result crowned one unknown poetical tipster with laurels. For, some weeks before the race, he had been inspired to write these lines:

I dreamt a dream the other night,
I saw the Derby run.
The Chaplain opened it with prayers,
And lo! the Hermit won.

Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo, too, was so poorly thought of for the 1892 Derby that few were disposed to take the odds of 40 to 1 against him. One rhymester, however, was bold enough to publish the following lines, predicting the victory that was to be his:

Surprise of surprises! A great shout arises
Proclaiming abroad that the contest is done;
That Wisdom's chef d'œuvre, the son of Blair Athol,
Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo, the Derby has won.

Mixed Marriages.

Who are the parties to mixed marriages? What denominations are most largely represented?

In the last report of the registrar-general for Ontario, it is recorded that:

Of 4,626 Roman Catholic men who contracted marriages in the year, 4.58 per cent. married outside the Roman Catholic faith.

And of 4,587 Roman Catholic women, 601 or 13.1 per cent., married outside their faith.

The percentage is strikingly close.

Of the 640 Roman Catholic men—
271 or 42½ per cent. married Anglican women.
136 or 21 per cent., married Presbyterian women.
154 or 24 per cent., married Methodist women.
43 or 6½ per cent., married Baptist women.
43 or 6 per cent., married other denominations, including a Jewess.

Of the 601 Roman Catholic women who contracted mixed marriages—
238 or 39½ per cent., married Anglican men.
162 or 27 per cent., married Presbyterian men.
127 or 21 per cent., married Methodist men.
22 or 3½ per cent., married Baptist men.
52 or 9 per cent., married other denominations, including eight men of the Hebrew faith.

But 3,986 marriages between Roman Catholics were contracted in the year.

The total of 13½ per cent. of Roman Catholics married outside their faith. This is a decrease since 1910, when 20½ per cent. contracted mixed marriages.

IN TAILOR-MADES

Little Jacket Feature of New Spring Outfits.

Garment is Jaunty and Winsome Affair of Fairly Straight and Unfitted Lines.

Close beside the spring tailleur of classic lines, and guiltless of braiding or trimming, there appears this spring that perky little dressy suit so unconventional in many ways.

The new little jackets are called by the French "paletots sacs," and they are jaunty little affairs of fairly straight and unfitted lines. They end at just about the waistline, unbelted, but left loose and rippling where they are finished.

Jean Patou shows the paletot sac that is quite short with a wavy line at the bottom that rather slumps toward the back than otherwise. A suit of this type is made of moroccan crepe in very dark blue faced with silk printed in the designs and colors of a cashmere shawl. The little jacket, by the way, is reversible and is well suited in either role to the little one-piece frock that is designed to be worn with it.

Most of these short coats are made to accompany the one-piece dress rather than the separate blouse with its skirt to match the coat. Sometimes, indeed, the coat buttons to the frock instead of being fastened together, as is the time-honored way with coats either long or short. Often the upper section of the dress is made of some lighter material than the

This evening gown for the debutante is of shell pink faille, trimmed with silver lace. The apron front is wired out in hoop effect.

Spring Tailleur Developed in Blue

lower section which matches the coat, and again the whole frock may be of a heavy silk, while the coat is of some woolen fabric matching it in color.

Indeed, at most of the couturieres there are to be seen these two distinct types of street suits for spring—one that is strictly tailored, having a coat that reaches the knees or even below that line, and the other that in some way shows a fanciful little coat or one of the shorter capes.

CREPE DE CHINE IS POPULAR

Fabric Strongly Featured in French Capital and Is Expected to Assert Sway Here.

Crepe de chine at present is one of the most featured frock fabrics in the French capital and undoubtedly it will assert its sway in this country. It is also one of the most durable of lingerie materials and trimmed with point de Paris, or Calais lace or tucked in the more tailored modes fashions some of the smartest of undergarments.

Crepe satin, radium, gros de Londre and georgette are other fabrics, while Carrickmacross, rose filet and Irish crochet are laces in vogue as trimmings. Besides white and flesh, such shades as raspberry, neptune green, honeydew and jonquil are popular.

The Parisian is very partial to the long chemise or princess slip. Some of these are developed in georgette with many rows of plaits, others are trimmed with lace, filet and Calais, the lace often being cascaded from the hips and draping to the hem.

Pinked satin ribbon is used to form the bodice on some of the fewest slips, the skirt usually being of georgette under lace.

One Look Enough.

The politician who was running for re-election called upon a Quaker family and asked the wife, who came to the door, to see her husband.

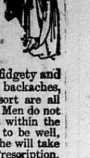
"Have a seat and my husband will see thee," the Quaker lady responded.

The politician waited for several minutes, but the husband did not show up.

"I thought you said your husband would see me?" he said.

"He has seen thee," responded the Quaker lady, "but he did not like thy looks so he went another way."

"Here Comes The Bride!"



Everybody wishes her well! Happy is the radiant she starts out on life's adventure. She should have health to begin with. Good looks in woman do not depend upon age, but upon health. You never see a good-looking woman who is weak, run-down, irritable, out of sorts, fidgety and nervous. Headaches, backaches, and troubles of that sort are all destroyers of beauty. Men do not admire sickness. It is within the reach of every woman to be well, healthy and strong if she will take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

TORONTO, ONT.—"Less than a year ago I was in a very poor state of health; my back ached dreadfully and I could scarcely drag myself around to do my housework. I started to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and I cannot praise it too highly for the great benefit I received. My backache and pains disappeared entirely and I was restored to perfect health. I know that Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best woman's medicine, for I have tried others that were recommended, and nothing has ever helped me so much as the Favorite Prescription."—Mrs. E. THELEREWHILLAKAS, 19 Brookfield St.

Send 10 cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package of Favorite Prescription Tablets.

NEW GOWN FOR DEBUTANTE

This evening gown for the debutante is of shell pink faille, trimmed with silver lace. The apron front is wired out in hoop effect.

CLOTHES FOR STOUT WOMEN

Black, Navy Blue and All Extremely Dark Shades Will Attract Less Attention.

While the slender women may occasionally indulge in bargain corsets, a purchase of this kind with its huge hazard fit is to be avoided by the woman inclining toward stoutness, for it is by means of a properly constructed and properly adjusted corset that the figure foundation is made.

The choice of fabrics for gowns is also very important when a slender appearance is desired. There are certain materials and colors that have a tendency to magnify the figure while others have the opposite effect. Rough surfaces should be avoided by large women. Brilliant colors can be used successfully only in very small touches. Certain colors are generally known to apparently diminish size, among them being black, navy blue and all the extremely dark shades, while white and the light colors are apt to be expansive.

Stripes cut off the width and emphasize the length, but a woman even verging on stoutness cannot consider a plaid. Fabrics woven or printed in large figures are not to be thought of, although small figures may be considered. A one-color scheme of dressing is good for the stout woman. In dress designs long ones should be cultivated, as they break up the width of the figure. Horizontal or cross lines should be studiously avoided. Tunics and draperies are good if they are long. Tightness is a mistake. A gown that is tight fitting will attract attention to size. The lines should be easy, no compression in one place to cause a bulge in another, for flesh must go somewhere. Plain girdles and narrow crushed girdles may be used with one or two narrow sash ends.

Soft, indefinite colors suit an older woman. She should avoid bright, harsh shades that call for a young, fresh complexion on the one hand, and the drab tones and dull blacks that suggest the old lady on the other hand. Pearl, silver, oyster-gray, clematis, wistaria, pansy color and black and white are the best colors for her. For street suits older women should keep pretty close to very dark blues, blacks and dark grays.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GOOD EYE SIGHT

One of the greatest blessings, but so few possess it.

Thousands are wearing Smith's correctly fitted spectacles and enjoy the greatest comfort—free from headaches and eye strain.

No occasion to go out of town for your eye examinations.

All optical defects fitted at Smith's Optical Department.

Also new lenses made and all repairs on shortest notice.

Have your eyes properly fitted by

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 5

AND WE VOTED YES.

'Twas a balmy summer's evening,
And a goodly crowd was there
Such dope we got in days gone by,
But now it seems threadbare.
No more gin rickey's can we have,
Or highballs when we chose,
Since the old bartender lost his job,
We've kissed them fond adieus.
The sawdust and the polished rail
Departed with a shock;
And Bums in back lanes whisper now,
Do you want to buy a crock?

Dear People:

No doubt you will be a little surprised at us for our fast methods of advertising Especially our old customers, for they know us well, and expect something out of the ordinary. We must apologize for repitition, as business is always more than brisk at this season and calls for our efforts so urgent that we scarcely find time to eat. Now there is a reason for our success and let us briefly state we mean to stick to our ideals. Our leather and warkmanship is, and always will be, of the very best, we work on a small margin and give satisfaction to all. As you are aware there are several grades of leather and it is possible to have boots fixed at very low cost, but not so with us, we handle nothing inferior in quality and are best by far, so compare our work with others and be convinced. Our prompt service is also an item worthy of mention for we do everything with neatness and dispatch. All work left in the morning can be had same evening. Some good second hand boots for sale cheap. We have the unbreakable shoe laces. Rubber heels on in a few minutes.

Boot & Shoe Hospital

Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

Is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing uneven pressure. The sole of the foot swells, great and little toe joints enlarge and cramp like pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot trouble are, how long you have suffered or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practitioner—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to treat them. Remember we are doing this for you—free of charge.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Your Ford magneto can be recharged to its former strength. Winter care of storage batteries. See our ad. Car and carriage painting done by an experienced painter.

GRAHAM GARAGE.

Plymouth Binder Twine, Hay Fork Rope, chains, pulley's, etc., at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Ice Cream Freezers, hot weather necessities. DAVY & ALLISON'S.

On Monday morning work was commenced to complete the removal of rock on Roblin's Hill.

Umbrellas re-covered and repaired. Brown's Umbrella Store, 10 Campbell Street, Belleville. 31-o

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Exley wish to thank their neighbors and friends for all their kindness during his severe illness.

Dan Sova, Deseronto, recently purchased The Cock Robin, a sailing yacht that used to show them all how to skim the fresh water, and bringing the vessel up from Kingston to Deseronto has since sold it to Messrs Art Malley and Clapperton.

Children playing with matches came nearcausing a serious fire in South Napanee on Thursday of last week. They set fire to a rubbish heap and a nearby barn caught on fire, and but for the timely assistance of some neighbors a serious fire would have resulted. This should be a warning to parents to prevent their children from playing with matches.

At H. W. Kelly's you can get fresh berries and cherries nearly every day, also shredded Wheat, 14c. pkg., Corn Flakes 10c. pkg., Carnation Milk 20c. a tin, Cross Fish Sardines 20c. a tin. Fresh creamery butter every day, fresh Bologna and Breakfast Bacon every week. 10 lbs. granulated sugar, $1.00 (cash). All sorts of canned goods for camping at H. W. KELLY'S, Campbell House Corner.

James Chapman, a former well-known resident of Brockville, passed away on Tuesday in Bath, where he had been residing for the last few months. The late Mr. Chapman was a native of the vicinity of Bath nad in early life went to Brockville and entered the employ of the Grand Trunk railway as a freight trucker. Thence he went to the Canadian Pacific railway as a checker and afterwards was foreman with the Central Canada Coal Company. Two years ago he moved to Bath and there entered mercantile life. On disposing of his business, he became caretaker of St. Alban's school. Mr. Chapman was fifty years of age and is survived by his wife and two sons, as well as by several brothers and sisters, among whom is Edward Chapman, G.T.R. conductor, Toronto, formerly of Brockville.

SCHOOL FAIR DATES 1921.

Kaladar—Flinton, Sept. 7th.
Denbigh—Denbigh, Sept. 9th.
Amherst Island—Stella, Sept. 19th.
Richmond — Selby, Sept. 20th.
Camden — Centreville, Sept. 21st.
Sheffield — Tamworth, Sept. 22nd.
Camden East—Camden East, Sept. 23rd.
Ernesttown — Odessa, Sept. 28th.
N. Fredericksburgh — Anderson's Church, Sept. 29th.
S. Fredericksburgh—Sillsville, Sept. 30th.

WARNING SIGNS TO BE ERECTED

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO ADOPTS STANDARD SIGNALS FOR LEVEL RAIL INTERSECTIONS.

The welcome news is announced by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners that an arrangement has been effected with the Province of Ontario whereby standard warning signs are to be placed on all provincial highways 300 feet from the crossing. Plans for these signs were prepared by the Dominion Railway Boards chief engineer on the recommendation of its members and a larger number of these signs have now been placed.

A standard form of warning signal is highly desirable in this country, it being also desirable that the signal should be placed at sufficient distance from the tracks to enable the motorist who is not familiar with the road to approach the tracks with due caution. Warning bells are also being installed in large numbers and these doubtless have averted many accidents; but there is still much to be desired by all motorists in connection with the protection afforded at railway crossings. The warning signs placed a hundred yards from the track, does not tell the motorist whether or not the track is clear, and as a great number of crossings are blind to a greater or less extent it will not greatly help him unless he stops when he comes to the track and investigates. The warning bell is of material assistance, but against it the objection is advanced that in winter closed car users will probably be unable to hear it.

What was combined with warning bells and standard signs afford the ideal protection in that both the senses of hearing and sight are appealed to in order to protect the driver from accident. The standard sign prepares him to be on the qui vive for the bell and the wig-wag, but if he fails to observe the sign there is still something to protect him. It is also essential in the interests of safety that crossings should not be blinded by line-up of standing freight cars, as often happens in the vicinity of the smaller cities and towns throughout the country. The writer has several times observed crossings on which the outside tracks were lined with freight cars and it was altogether impossible to make sure, without leaving the car, whether or not the track was clear.

BIRTHS

Graham—On July 16th, 1921, at 201 Charles St., Belleville, to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Earl Graham, a daughter. Both doing well.

DEATHS

Caughlin—At West Plain, on Friday, July 15th, 1921, Thos. Caughlin, aged 76 years, 4 months, 3 days.

Chapman—At Bath, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1921, James Chapman, aged 46 years, 9 months.

PERSONALS

Master Donald Caton is visiting his aunts in Toronto.

Mrs. Stephen Madden is visiting friends in Wellington.

Miss Georgie Hosey is visiting her uncle in Auburn, N. Y.

Miss Clara McCarten is visiting her sisters' in Toronto.

Miss Vera Crouch left on Friday for her home in Port William.

Miss Josephine Vrooman is visiting friends at St. Catherines.

Miss Blanche Hawley is visiting her sister, Mrs. Riches, Lindsay.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewdney, Toronto, are spending a few days in Napanee.

Mrs. Fred Maybee is in Toronto attending the funeral of her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Knapp are spending their vacation at Batersea.

Mr. John N. Osborne is giving up his Napanee shop and moving to Bath.

Mrs. Roe, Havelock, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McMillan.

Miss Edith Coleman is visiting her uncle, Rev. W. McMorine, Vars, Ont.

Mrs. Wm. Coates and son, Willie, are visiting friends in Kingston.

Miss Margaret Hahn, Toronto, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Trumpour.

Mrs. H. V. Fralick and son, Mr. Herbert, left on Friday last for Calgary, Alta.

Mrs. Rikley, Chicago, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Donald Rikley, Adolphustown.

Mrs. Howard Baumann spent last week with friends in Kingston and Yarker.

Mr. Bert Smith, Boston, was in town a few days last week visiting his mother.

Mrs. Costigan and Miss Mary, Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. McClew.

Dr. and Mrs. Wickware, Ottawa, are occupying Mrs. Carson's cottage at Sans Souci.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bruton, Boston, are guests of his sister, Mrs. Fred Laughlin.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Black and family are spending a couple of weeks at Trent river.

Miss Jewell Miller, New York, is spending her holidays with relatives at Switzerville.

Mrs. T. A. Graham, Kincaid, Sask., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Damon Perry.

Mrs. Morley Perry and baby, Sudbury, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen Perry.

Mrs. A. Bellhouse and Miss Agnes, Kingston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Harshaw.

Dr. Harold Ward, New York, arrived on Saturday to join his family at his summer cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kukley, Leeds, England, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. F. J. Bradley.

Miss Dorothy Knight and Miss Ila Bryerton, Black River, N.Y., are guests of Mrs. O. A. Knight.

Mr. Thos. Chalmers, Dorland, attended the Departmental Judges Convention at Ottawa last week.

Miss Jessie Henderson, Newburgh Road, is taking a course in Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Baird and family have rented Mr. Spencer's cottage at Sans Souci for August.

Miss Jean Daly, Winnipeg, is spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Daly.

A number of the Napanee bowlers will attend the Bowling tournament at Cobourg on Wednesday.

Mrs. Russell and her daughter, Mrs. Tucker, Selby, left on Saturday, to visit friends at Carman, Man.

Mrs. G. A. Wallace and mother, Mrs. Herron, are spending a few days with Mrs. E. Buck, Adolphustown.

Miss Marie McNeil, Toronto, is spending a holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McNeil.

Miss Winnifred Craig, Fort William, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Craig.

Mrs. Parker and son, Harold, Toronto, are spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy at Watercombe.

Miss Elizabeth Waller, Kingston, is spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Waller.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ennett and children, Toronto, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Garret, Sillsville.

Mrs. Allan Davis and Miss Elcanor have returned to Toronto, after spending some time with the Misses Casey.

Mrs. Godfrey Bartlett and daughter, Patricia, London, Ont., are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Waller.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Walters and family spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Walters at "Waltereta" Lodge.

Mrs. Geo. Perry and Miss Mildred are spending a couple of weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hawley, Newburgh Road.

Messrs. J. G. Fennell, George Tustin, W. A. Thompson and Harold McGreer are attending Masonic Grand Lodge in Ottawa this week.

Misses Helen and Elizabeth VanLuven, New York, are home to spend a short vacation with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. VanLuven.

Mrs. N. VanAlstyne, Mill street, returned home on Saturday, after a two months' visit with her daughters' in Watertown and Syracuse.

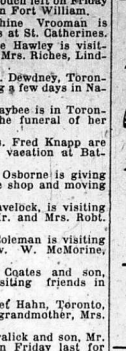
Mrs. C. W. Jay, of Montreal, who has been spending her holidays at the Muskoka Lakes, is now visiting her niece, Mrs. Bert Seymour, South Napanee.

36 Only.

Genuine Gillette Safety Razors for $1.00 each. Saturday night, July 23rd, you can purchase a Gillette Safety Razor and 3 blades for $1.00 at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

JULY THE MONTH OF SPECIAL VALUES

You can buy numerous lines of Summer Wearing Apparel at Greatly Reduced Prices. Read this big list of July Specials now ready for immediate selling. Every item completely covered by A Robinson Co. Guarantee.



LADIES' AND MISSES' VOILE AND GINGHAM DRESSES BEING CLEARED

Some of these dresses have been reduced to half-price. Some represent savings of one-third, all have been reduced at least twenty per cent. Besides being attractively and economically priced they are beautifully styled in every detail. Every dress is Canadian made, the styles in most instances have been borrowed from New York, while the materials are Scotch or English. This is a combination that is unbeatable. On display and sale now. Shop early. Sizes from 14 misses' to 43 women's.

AN EXTRAORDINARY VALUE IN VOILE WAISTS

Special $1.69 each.

Style combined with quality and value finds expression in these waists at $1.69. Obtainable only in one good style in the overskirt effect. Better known as "The Balkan." Trimmed around the neck in shades as blue, pink and orchid. The quality is exceptionally fine. Quantity is limited. Sizes up to 42.

SWIM AND KEEP COOL. NEW SUITS FOR YOUR WEARING

The demand for Bathing Suits during the past few weeks has kept manufacturers busy all over Canada. Never in our history has the demand been so keen. Special buying trips, hurried letters, quick express shipments have kept our stock in splendid condition. We are faturing two exceptional models in pure wool bathing suits in women's and misses' sizes. One is English and the other is Canadian made. These suits are especially adapted for swimming and diving.

Obtainable in Navy, Rose, Cadet and Green. Priced $7.00, $8.00 and $9.00.

CLEARING PRICES PREVAIL ON VOILE WAISTS MANY REAL SAVINGS OBTAINABLE

Surprisingly complete is the range of voile waists in this special July clearance. Prices are $2.69, $3.95 and $4.95, while there are many other waists priced as low as $1.50, $1.69, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50.

These waists represent the very newest in styles, materials and trimmings. All sizes to 48.

TUB SKIRTS FOR SUMMER WEAR

TWO PRICES

$2.98 $3.45

Cotton Gabardine is the "Peer" of the wash goods family for separate skirts. Besides being well cut these skirts are becomingly trimmed with buttons, tucks, unique pockets, belts. The quality is unsurpassable. Choose yours to-day.

MIDDIES FOR KIDDIES IN CLEVER STYLES

These days, beside a separate skirt a girl must own several middies. Besides all white middies there are those with Navy Gabardine and Navy Wool collars. To make these a safe washing proposition the collars button on and can easily be removed. Made from the best of materials, large full sizes. Priced from $1.50 up. "Badkan" is the new style.

THESE MATERIALS ON SALE THURSDAY MORNING

Foulard Silk, Exclusive Dress Lengths, per yd. $1.98. Regular Values $3.75 to $4.50 per yd.

Six only individual dress lengths in Silk Foulard in striking designs and colors in ground colors in Navy, Saxe, Grey, Brown, in combination with harmonious colors. These sold in the regular way for $3.75 and $4.50 per yd.

A SPLENDID SERGE VALUE, BLACK AND NAVY ONLY

36 in. wide, special per yd., $1.25.

We have just received this leader in Serge. Fine twill, smooth weave, good fast color. A splendid value for kiddies wear, as well as for ladies' wear.

FINE SHEER WHITE VOILE, WORTH $1.00 PER YD.

Special per yd., 59c.

We will place on sale for a few days only, a limited quantity of sheer white plain Voile, 38 in. wide.

JULY SPECIALS FROM OUR HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Richly cut glass Sandwich Plates, regular good $5.00 value, on sale at Half Price, $2.50.

7 inch cut glass Vases only 50c. each.

Silver Pie Casseroles with glass lining, regularly $7.00, July Sale Price $3.98.

Silver Casseroles with covered oven glass lining, nicely decorated, (oval) solid handles, regular value $10.00, July Sale Price $6.95.

Very fine Lemonade Glasses 40c. each.

"Glass" Stirring Straws 15c. each.

A SPECIAL IN LADIES' FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS

Regular 15c. each, Special at 3 for 25c.

Just in time for these very warm days, when one is in need of so many Hankies, comes this very special offering in Ladies' colored dimity Handkerchiefs, with rolled edge, in all the new shades to match the organdie or gingham dresses.

VENUS SILK HOSE

This well-known pure silk hose, which is noted for its wearing qualities, is full fashioned, with plain or elastic ribbed top, seam up the back to insure a perfect fit at the ankle, extra spliced heels and toes, in colors White and Black. All sizes at $2.00 a pair.

CHILDREN'S WHITE RIBBED FINE COTTON HOSE, well made, with reinforced heels and toes, sizes 5 to 10, at 50c. pair.

CHILDREN'S WHITE MERCERIZED FINE RIBBED LISLE HOSE, extra spliced heels and toes, colors White, Black, Brown, all sizes. Prices range 50c. to 75c. pair.

CHILDREN'S FANCY SOCKS in plain and mercerized lisle. White with Blue and Pink tops. Heather mixture or Brown stripes, all sizes. Prices range 45c. to 75c.

¾ length Brown mercerized lisle with heather tops, sizes 7 to 8½; at $1.25 pair.

NEW HOSIERY ARRIVALS

10 dozen Combed Silk Lisle Hose with drop-stitch stripe in Leather, Marine Blue, Navy Blue, Grey and Black shades. A very handsome line. Price 75c. a pair.

10 dozen medium heavy weight Work Sox, soft and comfortable for every day use, 30c. a pair, 3 pairs for 85c.

5 dozen heavier weight Woolen Work Sox, 35c., 3 pair for $1.00.

4 dozen light weight, natural color Cotton Hose, 3 pairs for 85c.

15 dozen Black Cotton Hose, our regular 50c. line, now selling at 35c., 3 pairs for $1.00.

5 dozen of our 35c. Black Cotton Hose, now selling at 25c. a pair.

MEN'S POROUS KNIT COMBINATIONS

In sizes 34, 36, 38, 40. Only 4 dozen in the lot. All we could procure, as all hot weather goods are scarce. Price $1.50 a suit.

BOYS' JERSEYS AT 50 CENTS

A new lot just arrived. Blue trimmed with Cardinal, Brown trimmed with Green, Khaki, etc. Sizes 22 to 32. Every size at 50c. a garment.

NEW ALL WOOL CAPS FOR MEN, $1.50

Our cap sales have been exceptionally large and our spring stocks were practically all gone. We picked up a dandy little lot of superior cloths, in good shapes, yours at $1.50.

MEN'S WORK SHIRTS AT $1.00

Another shipment of that Blue Chambry, shoulder reinforced shirts, extra strongly made, breast pocket, sizes 14½ to 16½. Our special price, $1.00.

TOOKES IRON FRAME WORK SHIRTS

In Khaki or Blue Chambry, extra large body, and guaranteed satisfactory in every way. Price $1.50 each.

BOYS' KHAKI SHIRTS

In sizes 12½, 13, 13½ and 14. Made from good strong Khaki. If not satisfactory in every way, your money refunded. Our Price $1.00.

MEN'S FINE WHITE SHIRTS

With neckband and French cuffs. Manufacturer's cost on this line warrants a price of $3.00 a shirt, but we wanted one to sell at $2.50, so rather than be without, at the popular price of $2.50 we are forgetting the cost price and passing a $3.00 shirt along to you at $2.50. Sizes 14 to 16½.

BOYS' FINE BALBRIGGAN COMBINATION UNDERWEAR SUITS

In sizes 24, 26, 28, 30, 32. All sizes, one price. $1.00 a suit.

BOYS' BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR

Shirt and drawers at 50c. Short sleeve shirts, long sleeve shirts, ankle length drawers, knee length drawers. All sizes.

1 LOT MEN'S COTTON MIXED TWEED TROUSERS AT $2.50—53 pairs. This makes a splendid work pant. Comes in neat dark stripes of Grey and Blue. Are well made and have four good strong pockets and belt loops. Our special price $2.50 pair.

YOUNG MEN'S BLUE SERGE SUITS—In a neat two button, double breasted model. Vest has five buttons. Trousers are cut medium, have five pockets, channel slides and may be had with cuff or finished plain. A suit built to retail at $45.00. Our extra special at $35.00. Sizes 35 to 40.

1 LOT MEN'S BLUE WITH WHITE STRIPE BIB OVERALLS—Sizes 32 to 44, at $1.50. Only 26 pairs in this lot. Regularly priced at $2.00 pair. While they last $1.50 pair.

1 LOT MEN'S PLAIN BLUE AND BLUE WITH WHITE STRIPE BIB OVERALLS—Sizes 32 to 44 at $2.00. 55 pairs. Regularly priced at from $2.50 to $3.00 pair, to be disposed of at $2.00 pair.

1 LOT OF BOYS' ODD BLOOMERS—Sizes 24 to 34 at $1.65. 47 pairs. Neat stripes of Belgian Cotton Mixed Tweeds. Finished with Governor fasteners. A splendid bloomer for mid season wear. Specially priced at $1.65.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.